

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 666.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY wishes an ENGAGEMENT in the GLOVE, RIBBON, or LACE TRADE. Age Twenty-two. No salary required for a few months.
Address, C. D., 4, Arlington-street, New North-road, Islington, N.

WANTED, in a small but highly-respectable LACE and FANCY DRAPERY TRADE, a YOUNG LADY as IMPROVER.
For particulars apply to F. G. Rubbra, 46, Argyle-street, Birkenhead.

T. E. HOOKER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Wellington, Somerset, has a VACANCY for an intelligent YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given and required.

WANTED, in a Dissenting Family, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. A Moderate Premium required.
Address, H. Martin, Great Berkhampstead, Herts.

TO GROCERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a MARRIED MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTER-MAN or MANAGER. Satisfactory references.
Address, N. H., Post-office, Ipswich.

COAL TRADE.—WANTED, a respectable and persevering YOUNG MAN, to attend at an early hour in the morning, and make himself generally useful on the Wharf, he will be required also to solicit Orders and collect Accounts, as opportunity may afford. Salary 100l. per annum. References will be strictly investigated and security required.
Address, B. C., Mr. Stonelake, 29, City-terrace, City-road.

BOARD, Partial or Entire, in a PRIVATE FAMILY. The house overlooks Regent's-park (St. John's-wood), and is within three minutes' walk of the Atlas and other omnibuses to the City and West-end, running every four minutes. References exchanged.
Apply, R. T., No. 26, Paternoster-row, City.

TO LET, FURNISHED, a FIRST FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, in a quiet family in the pleasantest part of Holloway, within Ten Minutes' walk from Highbury Railway Station. Terms moderate. Omnibuses passing to all parts of London every Five minutes.
Direct, W. Z., 3, John's-terrace, Holloway.

THE MANSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.
Mr. PAYNE begs to announce that his School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, the 5th of August.

TERMS.
For Pupils under Eleven years of age . . . 50 Guineas.
From Eleven to Fifteen . . . 60 Guineas.
Above Fifteen at the date of entrance . . . 70 Guineas.
There is a Junior Department on lower terms for Children under nine years of age.
Prospectuses, with further particulars, may be obtained on application to the Principal.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.
N.B. During the past year, youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

SYDENHAM.
PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.
PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough Education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire Course of Instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the Pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction, and the object constantly sought is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The Domestic Arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The Mansion is most healthful and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the PALACE of ART.
REVERENDS.—The Parents of Pupils: Mrs. C. L. Balfour and Dr. Burns, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Thomas, Pontypool; Dr. Evans, Scarborough; T. Winter, Bristol; W. Walters, Halifax; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; S. Manning and A. M. Stalker, Frome; W. Barnes, Trowbridge; F. Trestrail, C. J. Middleditch, S. J. Davis, and D. Pratt, Esq., London; Thomas Mann, Esq., General Registrar's Office, Somerset House.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.
LIFE ASSURANCE TREASURY.
The HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the Shares of this Company, at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum is now PAYABLE at this Office between the hours of Ten and Four.
The Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
6, Cannon-street West, E.C.,
15th July, 1858.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.
Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.
The Interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,
25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
March 16, 1858.
A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—
"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."
The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.
By order of the Board,
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND SIX PER CENT. was declared at the Annual Meeting of the LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 36A, MOORGATE-STREET, payable on and after the 1st July. The remaining Shares will be issued to the public at par for one month, and to Shareholders three months: after that time a premium of 12½ per cent. on the amount paid up.
The INTEREST WARRANTS on DEPOSITS are now payable. Depositors are now allowed 5 per cent. on all sums. Amounts made repayable by any instalments and at moderate interest.
Application for Shares and any information may be made to
ANDREW J. BOBY, Managing Director.

DEBENTURE BONDS of £10 each and upwards, bearing 5 per cent. per annum interest, payable half-yearly.—The METROPOLITAN SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited) are authorized to ISSUE BONDS to the extent of 5,000l., for three, five, or seven years, which are now ready for delivery. The money so raised is to be used to increase the number of the Company's horses, omnibuses, &c.; and the whole of the plant is liable in the first place to secure the principal and interest of these Bonds.
Apply to Mr. W. R. Pope, the Secretary, 156, Cheap-side.
P. PARKER, Chairman.
N.B.—If adequately supported, it is not intended to permit the servants or cattle of this Company to work on Sundays.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6l. PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 34s. for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.
It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.
Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

MONEY to LEND.—The LONDON and CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY lends MONEY, repayable by Instalments, upon Personal or other Security.—97, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

LOANS GRANTED WITHOUT SURETIES, from 5l. to 200l.; and, with Sureties or Security, up to 500l., repayable by instalments. No deduction for interest or expenses. Particulars and forms on application, or by post, on receipt of four stamps. All communications strictly confidential.
TOWN and COUNTRY LOAN and DISCOUNT BANK, Orange-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Open from Ten to Six.
CHARLES ABRATHAT, Manager.

TO EMBARRASSED DEBTORS.—There are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that under recent Protection and Arrangement Acts, Debtors owing any amount, large or small, in town or country, clerical, farmers, merchants, private and professional gentlemen (the latter for any amount and without any publicity), can be entirely released from their difficulties at small expense and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such, Mr. Wells, solicitor (since 1835), begs will apply to him at No. 47, Moorgate-street, Bank. N.B. Debtors sued on bills of exchange and by county courts should come instantly.
Money advanced on all good securities. Debts bought and collected. Divorce cases conducted.

EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.
JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and the manufactory, 398, Euston-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Bookellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumbo's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.
A. S. Plumbo, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The strop is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamps, 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.
S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY, 20s. per dozen.—W. WHITAKER, Wine Merchant, 24, Crutched-friars.
Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Town Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance.

BARCLAY and Co.'s STOUT, 3s. 6d. per dozen quarts, by taking six dozen; delivered within four miles.—W. WHITAKER, Wine Merchant, 24, Crutched-friars, City.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown HAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavor and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 85s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 10s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Alley, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA or WHITE Juniper flavor, and precisely as it came from the distillery, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredients whatever. In bottled form, 10s. 6d. in one dozen cases, 10s. each bottle and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Alley, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
Our very superior SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, of which we hold an extensive stock, are now in brilliant condition.
AT TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

For PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c. Being imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, they are only charged half the usual duty. Pint Samples of either sent for 12 Stamps. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, cash, or approved reference prior to delivery.
"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."
"Mr. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., London Hospital."
The Analysis of Dr. Lethbridge sent free upon application.
Brandy 10s. per Gallon.
WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.
DENMAN,
INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN (bottles included).
The well-established and daily-increasing reputation of these Wines (which greatly improve in bottle) renders any comment respecting them unnecessary.
A Pint Sample of each for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 10s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, containing the opinion of the "Lancet" and Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.

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SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY, 20s. a dozen; very superior, 24s. a dozen.
H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer, 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, quotes the following extracts of letters addressed to him—originals at his Counting-house:—
From a Nobleman.—"The sample of Sherry Lord S. approves."
From an eminent Literary Gentleman.—"July 16, 1858. Mr. — is much pleased with the Sherry."
From a Clergyman.—"July 17, 1858. We like your wine so much that we have mentioned it to several people."
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Extract from Private Letter.
"Having used Cape wine at the Cape I am able to state that the wines sold by you are genuine and good. Of the wholesomeness and real goodness of the red wine I can speak with certainty, having used it for upwards of fifteen years."
Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.
H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer, 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, Two doors from the Flower Pot.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,
Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

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is the Best and Cheapest.

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is the Best and Cheapest.

BENET FINK'S ELECTRO-PLATE
is the Best and Cheapest.

BENET FINK'S IRON BEDSTEADS
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BENET FINK'S GAS FITTINGS & LAMPS
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TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS,
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PAPER, MACHE TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, Table CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, Patent DISH COVERS, and every article for the Kitchen, always on show at

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S
Stove, Grate, and Cooking Apparatus Manufactory, and Warehouse, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

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MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 47, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.
MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

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Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON;
Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

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"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—Morning Chronicle.

"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—Morning Advertiser.

"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe.

"The Watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 3 to 50 Guineas—Gold Watches, from 3l. 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and WATCH CLUBS SUPPLIED.

—WATCHES EXCHANGED OR REPAIRED.

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Established 1749.

100 000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—

SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

a. d. s. d.

Cream-laid note 2 0 per rm. Cream-laid adhesive envelopes 2 0 per 1000

Thick do. 4 0 " Large commercial envelopes 4 0

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Ditto, letter size 6 0 " Commercial pens 1 0 pr. gross

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A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes.

CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

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METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,
BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully

to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

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THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, just out.

Many of the patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. Flounced Muslins from 6s. 6d. Mourning Muslins, the best and largest selection in the kingdom. Last year's patterns selling at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.

Plain, double skirts, and flounced, with jacket complete; best, pretty patterns; cut out by one of the first cutters in Paris, and completed there by superior French artists. A fresh arrival every Wednesday. Patterns post free.—FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS at a singular

low price. A simple Check; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side-trimming, in French blue, nut-brown, black, violet, French grey, and the new green, edged with velvet. The skirt is made, and lined throughout, the material for bodice included. Price 14s. 9d. The additional charge for making the bodice is 1s. A drawing of the dress sent post free.—FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.

The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure. The Half-guinea Cloth Jacket, a very pretty shape just from Paris, to be had in all the fashionable colours. For country orders, size of waist, and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.—Our new

patterns are exceedingly choice, and are not to be had elsewhere. They are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely seen. Patterns post free. For country orders, size of waist, and round the shoulders, is required. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

A GEM.—Our New Guinea French Mantles.

A drawing sent post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.—Agents for the Ladies' Handkerchiefs embroidered by the Nuns of Pau with the new Chetech Needle, price 1s. 0d.; by post, fourteen stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen; by post, 6s. 3d.

ELEGANT MUSLINS!! NEW GOODS FOR

THE PRESENT MONTH!!!

20,000 PIECES of GAUZE, BALZO-

RINE, and ORGANDI FRENCH MUS-

LINS are now offering at 2s. 11d., the dress of eight yards, or any length out at 4d. the yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. the yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Large buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.

HOOPER, MUSLIN MERCHANT and PRINTER, 52, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1836.

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SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

SPENCE'S SILKS

FOR THE PEOPLE.

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DRAPERS, MILLINERS, and DRESS-

MAKERS, supplied with Cut Lengths at the Lowest Trade Prices.

Any Article not approved of, will be readily EXCHANGED—

the object of the Proprietors being to gain the CONFIDENCE of

PURCHASERS, and warrant their RECOMMENDATION of the Estab-

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All Goods marked in Plain Figures, so that one uniform

price is charged to all.

SPENCE AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE, 77 AND 78, ST

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MUSLIN EMBROIDERY and

BRAIDING.

Ladies pursuing the pleasant occupation of Muslin Embroidery, Braiding, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage

to procure their designs from Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44,

GOODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, London,

where they may depend on the newest and most beautiful de-

signs in Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Petticoats, Ladies' and

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Long Robes, &c.; Bread-cloths, Cheese-cloths, D'Oyley's, Anti-

Macassars, Pincushions, Watch-pockets, Pen-wipers, Lamp

Stands, Cushions, Slippers, Smoking-caps, Satchels, and every

other article to which this beautiful art can be applied, on the

best quality materials suitable for each article.

A List of Prices free by post. No extra charge for copying

designs.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, Embroidery and Braiding Designer,

Berlin, Bead, and General Fancy Repository, 44, Goodge-

street, Tottenham-court-road, London; Wholesale Warehouse

and Manufactory, 13, Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, City, where

trade orders should be sent, addressed to Mr. H. Wilcockson.

WILLIAM CARTER

IMPORTER, EXPORTER, AND

STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER,

informs the Public that his STOCK is NOW COMPLETE for

the present SEASON.

Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail STAY BODICE

and PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE for CHEAP and FASHION-

ABLE GOODS.

Self-lacing Patent Front-fastening Elastic

Stays and Bodices 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

Family and Nursing Stays (self adjusting) 9s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

Paris Wove Stays (all sizes) 6s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER, No. 22, Ludgate-street (two

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LADIES' VIGORNIA CRINOLINE,

WATCH-SPRING JUPON MUSLIN, and STEEL

GENTLEMEN, if you want a treat, try

EAMES'S PATENT TROUSERS, a perfect and elegant fit, falling gracefully over the instep, with or without straps, giving that freedom and comfort so necessary in walking or riding. If you try them once, you will never change your tailor. The texture and pattern are the best the English Market can produce. The price 17s. 6d. to 25s.

10, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.

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J. SMITH, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

Is now Selling Off, in order to make a total clearance. No

reasonable offer refused. The best fit, the best cloth, and the

best workmanship guaranteed. Fancy Trousers 12s. per pair, worth 25s.

OBSERVE!—38, LOMBARD-STREET.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, COATS, and

WAISTCOATS, 17s. 6d., 33s., and 8s. 6d. respectively.

Also a large assortment of Light Alpaca Sydenham Overcoats

for Summer Wear, 12s. 6d., and Melton Jacket, 17s. 6d. These

goods are all made with peculiar care. The SYDENHAM

CONSTRUCTION is effectually directed to secure a perfect and

truly graceful fit, without the least restraint, strain, or en-

cumbrance in any position of the body. The SPIRIT OF PRO-

GRESS, the GENIUS OF IMPROVEMENT is the motive power

of this age. "FORWARD" is the WATCHWORD. What a

wonderful improvement has now remodelled the fashion, the

material, the price, the convenience, and the healthfulness of

clothing! Only fifteen years ago, similar articles of clothing,

neither so well made, nor, as a rule, of as good materials, were

costing the wearer more than twice as much. The construction

of clothing of what was considered an unimpeachable fit, was

rather that of a straight-waistcoat than anything else. The

elegant "exquisite" must needs be a hog in armour. A little

observation of the admirable symmetry of the human frame

long since convinced the Inventors of the SYDENHAM CON-

STRUCTION that this was a grievous mistake, and by devoting

much attention to the subject, they were enabled to contrive

their present method, whereby they secure a more invariable

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PARLIAMENT AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

ON the ecclesiastical, as well as on the political, side of this journal, stock is usually taken of the Session, on the prorogation of Parliament. We have no motive for departing this year from so convenient a custom. We have little to show in solid results, it is true—less, perhaps, than in many previous years. But, unless we are much mistaken, the adherents of the principle we represent will look back upon their efforts during the Session which has just come to a close, with a satisfaction as hearty as they have ever felt, and they will do so because they are justified in looking forward with brighter hopes than they have ever before been able to entertain. The glory of an army does not consist exclusively in the battles it has won—a successful march is often a nobler achievement than the victory it secures. The true way of estimating our Parliamentary progress is to review our present position side by side with the position we occupied at a similar period last year—and no one, we apprehend, who appreciates the difficulties we have to overcome, will deny us the credit of having marvellously bettered our prospects.

The legislative annulment of the inability of Jews to sit and vote in Parliament is, perhaps, the only gain in our favour which has been recorded on the statute-book. The Liberation Society cannot claim any further credit for the successful solution of this long-controverted question, than that which their sympathies and their occasional assistance may be supposed to give them. Had the management of the question been in their hands, it is doubtful whether they would have adopted the course which has been pursued with respect to it. It is extremely questionable whether, when a principle has been fairly sanctioned by a large majority of the people, the obstinate obstructiveness of the peers is most wisely met by paring down the application of that principle to the smallest possible extent. We cannot help thinking that had bolder and more determined tactics than those of Lord John Russell been adopted, the disagreement between the two Houses would have been put an end to much earlier than it has been, and, perhaps, in a far less undignified manner. Where the real power is on the side of progress, an unwillingness in the weaker body to go on is best met, not by taking off some portion of your demand at every successive refusal, but by adding something to it, and making it more complete. We will not, however, be so ungracious as to look the gift horse in the mouth. Baron Rothschild is in Parliament, a *bona fide* member—and all the nonsense about unchristianising the legislature must henceforth be cast into the limbo of worn-out absurdities. Some of the opponents of the measure say it is a *de facto* separation of Church and State. In one sense, this is true—but it is no more true of the Jew Bill, than it was of the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, or the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act. They have torn to pieces a theory—that is all. They leave us still to deal with the "great fact."

We are more gratified with what has been effected towards the abolition of Church-rates, although we have been unable to record our views in the shape of Imperial law. No one, probably, who attended the deputation to Lord Palmerston last autumn, and returned from Cambridge House disgusted with his lordship's banter, anticipated that before a twelvemonth had elapsed, we should have carried up a bill of simple, unsophisticated, unconditional abolition, to the House of Lords, and, in the teeth of a hostile Government, forced a regular and solemn debate in that assembly of patricians. No one would have ventured to predict that, spite of the earnest warnings and expostulations of the Premier, not less than sixty adhesions to the principle of the bill, would, either in the shape of votes, proxies or pairs, have been given in on the very first occasion on which the Lords were called to discuss so startling a measure. We were defeated, indeed, by a very large majority; but even in the very infliction of that defeat, our lordly antagonists implored us to hold out to them moderate terms of capitulation. We are not likely to imitate Lord John Russell. We contemplate no compromise. We shall redouble our activity; we shall multiply guerilla conflicts in the parish vestries; we shall sow the seed of our principle broad-cast over the land; we shall set to work to indoctrinate constituencies with broader truths than those embodied in the Church-rate controversy, while, after every successive defeat by the Lords, we shall widen the extent and bearing of our demands on the Legislature. Happily, it matters little to our ultimate object whether we carry this specific question, or are again and again beaten back. We can preach the truth we hold, whatever may be the turn of events; and with the utmost indifference can look the Lords in the face and say—"Abolition, we win—rejection of it, you lose." And happily, too, we are strong enough to spoil all ministerial attempts to force us to put up with a tinkering compromise. We have won the constituencies; we cannot be driven beyond that strong base of operations.

In regard to the Scottish Universities Bill, the Liberation Society have had the pleasure of seeing both the Government and the House of Lords beaten on the only clause of the measure in the insertion of which they took an active part. The great seats of academic study in Scotland, the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, are delivered out of the exclusive hands of the Established Church of Scotland. The test or subscription by which the Principals of these national universities were linked to the Church Establishment, has been abolished by Mr. Dunlop's clause, and the government of these centres of intellectual culture have been thrown open to all sects. It is, and will be felt to be, a serious blow at the *prestige* of the Scotch Kirk—one, perhaps, which will abase her high pretensions more than anything which has occurred since the disruption. It is a solid gain. On the other hand, we have to confess defeat, where defeat ought not to have been anticipated, on Mr. Black's Bill for abolishing the Annuity-tax. What we have secured, we have secured permanently—what we have lost, we have lost only temporarily. On the whole, even in regard to Scotland, we have made evident progress.

Mr. Dillwyn's Bill on Endowed Charities, the *protégé* and offspring of the Liberation Society, was introduced too late in the session to secure any great advance. The object of it is, to place Dissenters on a perfect footing of equality with Churchmen, in regard to those educational institutions, scattered all over the country, which are sustained by bequests originally unsectarian, but have become sectarian by the encroaching habits of the Church exercised through the medium of judge-made law. The Bill is as short, comprehensive, and emphatic as that for the abolition of Church-rates, and scarcely less important—and is destined, we trust, to meet with even speedier success.

On the subject of religion in India, we have it all our own way. The resolution drawn up by

the Liberation Society, and put in the hands of a competent member to propose, as an addition to the series proposed by Government, necessarily fell to the ground when the proceeding by way of resolution was abandoned. But the speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, the one in the House of Lords, and the other in the House of Commons, on the passing of the India Bill, prove that even Conservative statesmen can appreciate the worth of our principles, when the application of them happens to be politically convenient. We are content to move behind the scenes, when the results are all, or almost all, that we could contend for.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

THE CONTEST IN CHRISTCHURCH, BLACKFRIARS, which we reported in our last number, ended yesterday evening week, as follows:—

Against the Rate	294
For the Rate	190

Majority against ... 104

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—At a vestry meeting in this parish on Saturday, Mr. Pegg said that, having a local act of Parliament which rendered it necessary for them to provide by means of a Church-rate for certain expenditure, until it was repealed, they must abide by it. He moved that a rate of 6d. in the pound be granted, as they could not meet the expenditure with a less sum. Mr. Beard seconded the motion. Mr. Poole, as a Dissenter, was opposed to Church-rates on principle. There was about 400l. charged in this estimate which the act of Parliament did not call upon them to provide for by rate, and he would, therefore, move as an amendment, that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted, which would be sufficient to meet all the legal demands upon them. Mr. Cullen seconded the amendment. Mr. Poole withdrew his amendment for a 3d. rate, and Mr. Newman moved his amendment to the effect that "a rate of 4d. in the pound should be granted." Mr. Giles seconded the amendment; but upon the Chairman taking the sense of the meeting upon it, the amendment was lost by a majority of 21 to 13. The original resolution, for a rate of 6d. in the pound, was then put, and carried by a majority of 23 to 13.

PLUMSTEAD, ESSEX.—In this parish a rate has been refused on a poll by 184 to 109 votes.

DERBY.—At a vestry meeting of St. Peter's, held on Thursday, on the proposal of a penny rate, the Rev. Mr. Walker moved, and Mr. Stevenson seconded, that a rate be not granted. A long and exceedingly temperate discussion took place, when a show of hands was taken. There appeared for the rate twenty-seven, against the rate thirty-three. A poll was demanded.

HARROGATE.—At a vestry meeting, held last Thursday, the following amendment to the proposal of a rate, was carried by 44 to 41:—

That under existing circumstances with regard to Church-rates, and in order to preserve peace and good-will, it is recommended that the funds for the repair of the church, and the other expenses attendant on the performance of divine worship at Christ Church, for the current year, be collected by voluntary contributions, reserving the right of returning to the legal rate if circumstances render it necessary.

PEW RATE AT WINCHESTER.—In consequence of the opposition which has been manifested against Church-rates in the united parishes of St. Maurice and St. Mary Kalendar, which together comprise about one-third of the population of Winchester, it has been determined that the expenses of the church shall be defrayed by "a voluntary rate upon the sittings." A committee appointed to carry out the resolution have commenced their labours with every prospect of success.

A PEW RATE AT DONCASTER.—At a meeting of the parishioners at Doncaster, called to determine the course to be taken respecting the appropriation of seats in the new parish church, which is to be opened on the 14th of October, it has been resolved unanimously that the expenses of the services of the church, as distinguished from those connected with the maintenance and care of it as a public building of the town, should be provided for by a rate or charge upon the sittings, to be fixed by the churchwardens before they assign sittings to any persons who may apply for them, taking care to reserve a sufficient number of free seats for the poor.

ILLEGAL RATE AT BROADSTAIRS.—At a vestry meeting called by the churchwardens and vicar of St. Peter's, the mother church, to make a rate for the parish of St. Peter's, Thanet, and the now

separate parish (by the New Parishes Act) of Broadstairs, it was submitted to the vestry that the making of a rate for the combined parishes would invalidate the rate, as had been proved before the justices on the attempt to enforce the rate of last year. Mr. Bennett, of Ludgate-hill appeared for the defendant, and claimed exemption for his client as resident in the district of Broadstairs, not liable to the repairs of the mother church beyond twenty years from the consecration of the district church (59 Geo. III.). Also that the rate was not at law expended for repairs of district church. The magistrates ordered payment notwithstanding, but receiving notice that an action would be entered against all parties enforcing the order, no more was heard of the proceedings, but the rate was paid with costs clandestinely to the clerk. In the vestry, an amendment "that the necessary funds be raised by voluntary subscriptions," was supported by eleven. The original motion for a rate, by seventeen. Both parties solicited a poll.

DISREPUTABLE PROCEEDINGS AT WAKEFIELD.—In this parish, on the 17th of June, a rate of three pence in the pound was proposed by two of the churchwardens. Thereupon an amendment was moved and seconded that the meeting should be adjourned to that day six months. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting was dissolved. Mr. Statter, one of the churchwardens, in a very sensible speech, explained that it was a voluntary rate that was asked for, and if the rate was opposed, the money required would be raised in some other way. It is clear from the above statement that no Church-rate was granted by the vestry meeting held on the 17th June. And now what will our readers say to the astonishing fact that a Church-rate is being collected in Wakefield at the present time, as though it had been legally laid at the vestry meeting held on the 17th of June? Voluntaryism has raised some 3,000*l.* towards the restoration of the parish Church, and we think it might be trusted to provide for the incidental expenses of the church. But it would be better for the parish church to crumble into dust than for a single shilling towards its support to be raised in a way which must be condemned by every honest man.—*Wakefield Express.*

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN SWEDEN.

An address on the persecution of Christians in Sweden was recently presented to the Swedish Ambassador in London, from which we take the following extracts:—

But your Excellency will pardon us if we express our deep regret at the severe measures lately adopted towards six females converted from Protestantism to Romanism. It appears from the formal documents, that, after a long-impending judicial prosecution, six women, of whom five are married, born in Sweden, and brought up in the Evangelical Lutheran faith, were condemned on the 19th of May, 1858, by the Royal Court of Stockholm, presided over by Count Eric Sparre, to be exiled from the kingdom, and to be deprived in future of every inheritance therein and of all civil rights, in consequence of having embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

We need not impress upon your Excellency that Protestantism will never succeed by treading in the footsteps of Popery. One chief secret of our moral power lies in thoroughly carrying out our own principles, one of the most prominent of which is, the right and duty of private judgment. It is incumbent upon Protestants to concede, even to their strongest opponents, the same freedom of conscience which they demand for themselves.

Nor can we disguise from ourselves that depriving Roman Catholics of their liberty in Protestant countries tends to strengthen the restriction of Protestant rights in Roman Catholic countries. At the present moment, perhaps, if there is any Christian object to be desired in Europe, it is that the trammels of religious freedom should be removed from Protestants in France. How ready and unfortunate an answer to the demands of French Protestants on their own Government does the persecution of Roman Catholics in Sweden afford!

The address was signed by John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., South Lancashire; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., Sheffield; Adam Black, Esq., M.P., Edinburgh; Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance; the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, Protestant Association, Evangelical Continental Society, &c. Amongst the noblemen and M.P.s who have expressed concurrence in the object are:—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Cashel; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Wicklow, Cavan, Duncannon, Eppingham, Gainsborough, and Kintore; Lord Calthorpe, Lord Ebury, the Lord Henry Cholmondeley, the Lord Benholme, Lord Ashley, Viscount Ebrington, Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, Hon. A. Kinnaid, Ross D. Mangles, Esq., J. Walker, Esq., Sir J. Duke, Bart., Sir W. Bridges, Bart., E. Ball, Esq., W. E. Baxter, Esq., C. Buxton, Esq., F. Crossley, Esq., C. Cowan, Esq., S. M. Greer, Esq., Co. Londonderry, E. Grogan, Esq., J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., E. G. Salisbury, Esq., J. A. Smith, Esq., J. Wyld, Esq., J. P. Plumtre, Esq. (late M.P.), J. Kershaw, Esq., C. A. Moody, Esq., R. Spooner, Esq., B. Gurdon, Esq., A. M. Dunlop, Esq., C. Trueman, Esq., Thomson Hankey, Esq., J. P. B. Westhead, Esq., T. B. Horsfall, Esq., W. B. Wrightson, Esq., Sir Harry Verney, Bart., J. W. Evans, Esq. A number of other gentlemen, lay and clerical, have also expressed their concurrence.

The Swedish Ambassador in his reply says:—

I shall not fail to make the Swedish Government acquainted with the subject now brought forward, and I am sure that it will be treated with all the attention due to it; but there are at the same time two points to

which I take the liberty of drawing attention—one with respect to the Swedish Government; the other, in reference to the people. The Government did not institute the suit at law that has given rise to these feelings of uneasiness and apprehension; it is a Government that neither could nor would have interfered with the course of the Courts of Justice. The Court could not but deliver judgment in accordance with the existing laws, and the Government proposed a change in these laws which it had reason to expect would come into operation before the case was to be decided. The assembled Diet, on the other hand, the representatives of the people, in accordance with their undoubted right, rejected the proposition. The result may be deplored; it may be hoped that it may be different another time; but I claim for the facts a thorough knowledge before they are judged, and I think that some allowance is due to a country with the antecedents of Sweden, if there is a state of feeling that leads the nation to reflect well before it adopts new laws, more in accordance, perhaps, with the ideas of our days.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Conference on Wednesday elected a president and secretary. For the former important office the choice fell upon the Rev. John Bowers, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah was elected secretary. The following are the votes received in each case:—For president, Rev. John Bowers, 190; Rev. S. D. Waddy, 76; Rev. W. Stamp, 9; Rev. P. McOwan, 4. For secretary, Rev. Dr. Hannah, 130; Rev. J. Farrar, 76; Rev. S. D. Waddy, 63.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace have issued a notice to the registered shareholders that they may obtain tickets of admission to the gardens of the palace, which will henceforth be open to them on Sundays from half-past one P.M. till sunset. The admission tickets are to be available during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and until recalled by them by public advertisement in one or more of the London daily papers, and are not to be transferable under any circumstances. The *Record* is in a high state of exasperation at this new Sunday movement, and threatens the company with all the terrors of the law.

THE FREE CHURCH DISSENTERS AT PERTH.—The body of Dissenters from Free St. Leonard's Church, Perth, having constituted themselves into a separate congregation, and made choice of the Rev. Mr. Huie, to be their pastor, have adopted, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, the title of "Free Church Dissenters," professing, however, still to adhere to the great distinctive principles of the Free Church of Scotland. Mr. Huie arrived in Perth at the end of the week to assume his duties as minister of the new charge, and preached to the congregation on Sunday, both forenoon and afternoon, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, South-street. The chapel on both occasions was literally crowded to the door. The congregation are to erect a church for themselves as soon as possible, and several proposed sites are already spoken of.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The ecclesiastical questions of Exeter Hall and of Belgravia have each advanced a step. It is understood that Mr. Edouart declines the responsibility of prosecuting the clergyman who conduct worship in Exeter Hall. The ecclesiastical law would have given him a triumph, but it would have been short-lived. The common law of England would have protected the preachers. The Consistory Court of London (and in case of appeal the Court of Arches of the Metropolitan) would no doubt have inhibited the intruding clergy, and in case of disobedience to the inhibition, would have committed an offending clerk to gaol. But a writ of Habeas Corpus would have liberated the incarcerated person, on the ground that public speaking on religion is the right of all men, and that worship without the Prayer-book is not a statutory infringement of parochial rights. Mr. Edouart must, if the fact be as we are informed, have been advised to this effect, and he has therefore hesitated to be the instrument of the High Church party in an assault sure to be unsuccessful.—*Christian Times.* The fourth of the new series of Exeter Hall Services took place on Sunday night. The large hall was densely crowded, partly in consequence of the closing of Westminster Abbey. The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Emilus Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. H. OUSTON, of the Independent College, Rotherham, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling at New-road Chapel, Bury, Lancashire, and entered upon his stated labours on Sunday last.

THE REV. ALEXANDER MCAUSLANE, of Dunfermline, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church at Dock-street, Newport, Mon., to become their minister. It is expected he will commence his pastoral duties the first Sunday in September.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is stated that important and considerable changes, both in the management of this society and in the objects to which its funds will be applied, are in contemplation; and will, no doubt, be very speedily carried into effect.

CLOSING OF SURREY CHAPEL.—On Sunday last the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., preached to overflowing congregations previous to the dispersion of the congregation during the cleansing and repairs of the chapel, which process is to occupy six or seven weeks, the re-opening being fixed for Sunday the 19th of September.

LIMERICK.—The Congregational Church in this city is about to sustain a real loss in the removal of

its devoted, efficient, and beloved pastor. The Rev. W. Tarbotton, after a pastorate of ten years, is on the eve of returning to England. During his abode in Limerick his labours have been greatly blessed, not only in relation to his own church, in its increase in numbers, efficiency, and devotedness, but also in regard to the various Protestant institutions of the city. Mr. Tarbotton, wishing a wider sphere of labour, and the renovated health of members of his own family, returns home, where, no doubt, he will find a suitable field of usefulness.

HAVESAMERE HALL, SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—These services have been carried on with undiminished success during the summer months by Mr. G. M. Murphy. The addresses are plain and scriptural, illustrated generally by startling facts and pleasing anecdotes, which are calculated to impress the minds of the hearers, and which appear from the character of the attendants to have especial charms for working men and their families. The services are perfectly free, and commence at seven o'clock. A Bible class is also held after the larger and more general meeting, when some portion of Scripture is read over and commented on, and replies are given to any questions which may be asked by those attending, or answers in writing to written questions, are offered by the conductor, Mr. Murphy, to any inquirers who may hear objections to the truth of God's word propounded in the workshops or elsewhere. The numbers attending this class are about seventy, and the results cannot but be of the happiest kind.—*South London Journal.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS AND VALEDICTORY SERVICE AT BOSTON.—On Sunday evening last, a large congregation of working people assembled in the Working Man's Chapel, Witham Green, Boston, to listen to the farewell address of Mr. H. Twelvrees, who has for several years endeavoured in various ways to promote the moral, social, intellectual, and spiritual interests of the working classes, and more especially of the inhabitants of the above district, and who is about leaving this town for the metropolis. The parting appeal and farewell was full of tenderness and affection, and it was evident from the many tearful eyes that a tie of no ordinary character was about to be severed, the aged, middle-aged, and young endeavouring in vain to conceal their emotions. A devotional and valedictory service was afterwards held, at which the greater part of the congregation remained. Several of those present offered prayer, and commended their friend to the especial guidance, protection, and blessing of Almighty God. It was nearly nine o'clock before these interesting services were concluded and the friends had taken their farewell.—*Lincolnshire Penny News.*

WESTBURY, WILTSHIRE.—The public recognition of the Rev. Thomas Hind, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Old Meeting-house, Westbury, took place on the 21st ult. The Rev. W. Mace, of Broadchalk, gave out the hymns; the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, of Salisbury, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., of Frome, delivered an able introductory discourse on the polity of a New Testament Church; Rev. G. M. Gunn, of Warminster, proposed the usual questions; Rev. T. Mann, of Trowbridge, offered prayer for the minister; the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, gave an able and impressive charge; the Rev. E. Edwards, of Frome, concluded the deeply interesting service with prayer and the benediction. About 130 partook of a cold collation in the school-room, and in the evening about 250 sat down to tea. At seven o'clock the chapel was nearly filled with friends from Westbury and the surrounding neighbourhood. Mr. Jupe, of Mere, took the chair, and the Rev. G. Smith, G. M. Gunn, H. J. Chancellor, Professor Charlton, P. Erleback, W. Mace, J. Preece addressed the meeting. On Lord's-day, July 25, the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, preached to the church and congregation, concluding the services with two very able and impressive discourses.

WORCESTER.—On Tuesday the recognition services at the settlement of the Rev. H. E. Sturmer, Baptist minister, were held here. In the afternoon, the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, preached; and in the evening there was a public tea meeting at the Guildhall. The chair was taken by Alderman Padmore. The Rev. F. Gotch, classical tutor at Broadmead College, addressed the meeting on the method of ensuring unity between pastor and people. The Rev. J. Green, of Upton, in an animated speech, enlarged upon the mission of the Christian Church. The Revs. T. Dodd and Dr. Hurdall having given a warm welcome to their new associate, the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol, made some excellent remarks on the subject of Christian activity. The Rev. F. Overbury alluded to his having read in an old magazine that morning a report of a meeting of a similar kind, held sixty-two years ago, when the Rev. W. Belcher succeeded to the pastorate of the same church which had now chosen Mr. Sturmer as its spiritual teacher. The meeting was then briefly addressed by the Revs. Phillips, Dunn, Michael, and Wall; after which Mr. Sturmer acknowledged, in fervent language, the kindness of the audience and of his brother ministers in attending the meeting, as well as the tone of friendliness towards himself. The company numbered about 350.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Christian Instruction Society was held in the rooms of the Sunday-school Union, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Allport in the chair. The secretary reported in very encouraging terms that arrangements had been made and carried out, for open-air, tent, and other services, and that in several instances new societies had been formed or old ones revived in consequence of the Rev. J. H. Wilson's visit to the churches. Mr. Wilson then read a very interesting report of his proceedings since last

autumn, giving most encouraging statements of the results of his visits to various churches. At the various meetings held in favour of aggressive Christianity he reckons that he has addressed not fewer than 10,000 persons in the south of London, 20,000 at the east end, and 15,000 in the north-west. It is suggested that if there were a Congregational Mission and Christian Instruction Society in connexion with every church in London, more would be done to ensure the progress of aggressive Christianity than will ever be accomplished by any other means. The report concluded by expressing a belief that enough had already been accomplished to show that the society acts efficiently as a central power to stimulate the churches, and that denominational effort, instead of being hindered, is promoted by its action. The Rev. F. Willa, of Kingsgate Chapel, said he was sure there could be but one feeling in the meeting regarding the report, and he felt assured that it would be most gratifying to the friends and supporters of the society if it were published. He suggested that it might be added by way of encouragement, that the visit in autumn had been attended by results of the most valuable character, which Mr. Wilson would be glad to hear of. In his own case, the meeting held in his chapel had led to the re-organisation of their Christian Instruction Society, which had ever since been in active operation, and had been the means of bringing under the influence of the Gospel not a few who, but for that agency, would not have received saving good. Rev. A. G. O'Neil, of Broad-street Chapel, heartily approved of that suggestion, and testified to the increased zeal which had been infused into his own church by Mr. Wilson's visit last year. Mr. Sands, Mr. Woodhouse, and other gentlemen, spoke to the same effect, when it was unanimously resolved to publish the report, and send copies to all the ministers and subscribers to the society, with a request that they should use it for the encouragement of increased efforts in furtherance of this aggressive movement. The meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

NEW COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me, as a New College student, an opportunity of expressing my feelings respecting that institution through your columns.

The apology to the Rev. Professor Godwin, made by the publisher of the *British Standard*, and which appeared in his last week's paper, will, before this, have satisfied all right-minded men amongst whom that paper circulates as to the weight attaching to the charges of heresy which have been made against the professors of New College; therefore, upon that point I shall say nothing.

There is, however, a charge against the students of New College, which cannot be refuted until the commencement of the ensuing session, since any refutation, to be complete, must be by a unanimous vote; and this cannot be now obtained, because of the impossibility of convening a meeting during the vacation. Something, however, may be done in the way of individual testimony. Mr. Rabson has given his experience of college life; I will now offer mine.

I have been for four years a student at New College, and do not remember to have heard one impure or unchaste word spoken in the "Common Room," where I have associated as much with my fellows as any one in the college. I have never seen anything in that room unbecoming the conduct of men calling themselves Christians.

I believe that the extract from the Annual Report of the college, advertised in your paper of July 21, expresses quite correctly its internal condition. But the only means by which the public can know the amount of religious life which exists amongst the students is by becoming acquainted with its outward expression. Allow me, therefore, to enumerate some of the works in which New College students voluntarily engage, independently of the requirements of the Council. A daily morning prayer meeting has been held for the last six years; and, periodically, there is a missionary prayer meeting, at which papers are read on the spread of the Gospel in the various lands of heathendom. At stated periods, London ministers are invited by the students to spend the evening with them, and to counsel and instruct them on the work to which they are looking forward. There are also missionary *societies*, when those missionaries who are invited describe the character and success of their labours amongst the heathen. There is a Teetotal Society, visitation of the sick, relief of the destitute, directorship of a Band of Hope, teaching in ragged and Sunday schools, tract distribution, and open-air preaching. I know of one private homiletic class, and doubt not there are other agencies of a philanthropic or directly religious character, with which I am not acquainted. These things would not be if there were no vitality.

In these labours the students feel that they have the sympathy of their tutors, to whom, I firmly believe, any of them would confidently apply for counsel or assistance in any difficulty or emergency.

I believe there is considerable misapprehension existing as to the number of students who are engaged on the Lord's-day in preaching. I have always thought that, considering the number of unplaced ministers resident in London, there was a fair average of engagements. In looking over my preaching-book, I find that I have preached fifty times during the past session;—and I have no doubt others could say the same, or even more, of themselves.

I should like to add a word or two on the comparative advantages of the "resident" and "non-resident" systems. My own experience of the latter, and well-founded knowledge of the former, lead me to express my thankfulness that I have been educated in a college where the students do not reside in the house. I believe that the tone of religious feeling existing at New College is, in a great measure, due to the fact, that the spirit with which the young men have entered upon their work, has not been exposed to the depreciating influence of an intercourse almost entirely confined to those

similarly engaged. For it must be remembered that theological students are men of like natures with others; and however unwilling we may be to admit it, it is nevertheless true, that in continual intercourse with equals, there is a frankness and a freedom which tends to conduct, to say the least, uncircumspect; and a danger arising from the same source, lest even the holiest pursuits come to be regarded as professional. This is the operation of a natural law, of which the illustration is most abundant. It stands to reason that there should be less lightness of conduct amongst men who only meet for a few hours each day, and for a few minutes only have intercourse with one another, when every one chooses his associates according to his sympathies, and when the theological students are constantly under the observation of those designed for secular pursuits. Amongst us, already, the battle of life has commenced;—there are difficulties to be overcome, temptations to be conquered; but our knowledge of men and manners is increased, and we gain strength because we are in a measure independent. The only disadvantage I know of in the "non-resident" system is, that some opportunities for wrong-doing may be afforded, from which the other professes to be free; but have not all ministers, who were brought up under the "resident" system knowledge of tradition of men of immoral lives dwelling under the same roof with their teachers? And even if it were not so,—if "residence" were a perfect safeguard, still it is better, infinitely better, that he who commences a course of study for the Christian ministry, if he cannot preserve his morality under the system in operation at New College, should prove his unfitness whilst still a student, than that, being kept from evil only by a monastic seclusion, as the bishop of one of Christ's Churches, he shall fall, upon the first severe temptation to which he may be exposed.

I beg to apologise for the length of this letter, which I had hoped to have written in fewer words. I trust it will lead some, if not to regard New College students as guiltless of the charges brought against them, at least to defer their judgment for a while.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WARLOW HARRY.

13, Eton-villas, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

"CHURCH" VERSUS "CHAPEL."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to a matter which at first sight may not appear of great importance, but which I deem of serious and increasing moment in the present position of religious parties, and of the great question of religious equality in this country.

I have been, for some time past, the minister of a plain, oblong, and very red brick building, on the front of which was a board announcing to the public generally that it was a "Congregational Chapel"—a name so novel, and a building so humble, that it led some of our neighbours to the conclusion that we were "a kind of Methodists," or as some averred, a species of South-cothians—altogether an obscure, though it was to be charitably hoped, a harmless kind of people. It was found, indeed, on several occasions, that the shortest way in which to vindicate our Christian character and social respectability, was by the borrowed lustre of an eminent divine, whose stately Grecian chapel is not many miles away, and on our establishing our denominational identity with him, inquirers were content, and knew that whatever our innocent eccentricities, we were at least something Christian and something respectable.

Time past on: an "address" expounding our polity and aims was well received, the activity and zeal of our little church awoke inquiry and regard, divers and sundry Episcopalianism ventured across our humble threshold, a few who had never been in a conventicle before settled down with us, the walls of our sanctuary began to rise, and not very long since, a beautiful Gothic edifice, known as the new "Congregational Church," with something more than the embryo of a lofty steeple was dedicated to the worship of God.

I believe, Sir, that the great cause which you have so ably and successfully advocated of religious equality received support the moment it was found that there was one Nonconformist sanctuary which might vie with any of its Conformist sisters; but it is not to that point to which I would now advert. I wish to call attention to the reasons why we have adopted for our place of worship the name "Church," and why I would commend the practice throughout the land. The use of the word "Church" or "Chapel" is usually, by Nonconformists, made to turn upon a question of etymology. Now if, by the adoption of a well recognised form of expression a great practical advantage were secured, I, for my part, would not hesitate to go in the teeth of etymology, but would adopt the new meaning of the old word, just as we do when we call some men "sincere" and others "sycophants," though we neither mean that the first are "without wax," nor that the last are "informers against fig stealers." But in the case before us the etymology of the word is doubtful, and whether it has sprung from *ἐκκλησία* "an assembly" or *κυριακόν*, "that which belongs to the Lord," I believe no one can prove. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that the word "chapel" has little enough in its history to recommend it, having arisen from the word *capella* "a hood," and refers to the fact that when the kings of France took the field against their foes, they bore with them as a precious relic the hood of St. Martin, which was preserved in a tent or *capella*, from which we get our word "chapel."

Turning, then, from these questions of the past use of the word, there are, I contend, practical advantages connected with the adoption of the word "church," which I will very briefly indicate, and do so from the stand-point of religious equality.

1. Because Catholic-spirited Episcopalians prefer it. They accept the principle of religious equality, and they like the outward indications of it.

2. Because rigid and sectarian Episcopalians don't like it. For why don't they like it? Because the word "chapel" points to an architecture, a polity, and a position, which, in their esteem, does not and ought not to compete with what they arrogantly designate "The church"—an assumption of superiority which I may not be able to prevent, but to which I certainly would not pander. For the same reason for which such persons object to our adoption of the word "church," they take offence at our building a handsome ecclesiastical edifice, or a steeple, or our having bells, just as though they had

been invested with a monopoly in these things; and they think that in adopting them we are guilty of an impertinence or an impertinence. These so-called "churchmen" infinitely prefer that we should still build dingy "Bethsadas" and red brick "Ebenezers" up the back slums of our towns; and if we do travel beyond these architectural abortions, they only trust that we will confine ourselves to the unpretending Grecian, and by no means addict ourselves to the ecclesiastical Gothic, lest we should be tempted to aspire to that to which the Church as by law established has an absolute prescriptive right—a steeple. For the very reasons, therefore, for which they object to these things, I like them; and while they would thus toil to repress the assertion of my religious equality, I would take pains to vindicate it.

3. Because of the inevitable effect upon the language in common use among us. If we, as Nonconformists, erect "churches," we, of course, "go to church," and are "churchpeople." Now in this town we happen to have Presbyterian churches, and their attendants employ the phraseology I am advocating. The effect of its more common adoption will be great. To say "Do you go to church," will convey no idea beyond, "Do you attend a place of worship?" and it will necessitate the more explicit question, "Do you go to the Congregational Church or the Presbyterian Church, or the Episcopal Church?" And that is just what I want. I want to destroy the assumption of superiority which the Establishment has enjoyed, and which Nonconformists have virtually conceded, and I wish to place the Episcopalian in his true position as a member of one of the Christian denominations in the land, and no more. I do him no dishonour. I lament, indeed, that he has so little faith in himself, in his church, in his mission, and in his Master, that he will consent to court for her the smile of the State, and to let her wear its golden chains; but I say with deepest emphasis to him as to all, "Grace be with all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." I meet him as an equal, I honour him as a brother, I love him as a Christian; but he must pardon me if I decline to confess a distinctive superiority in him and in his denomination over me and mine, as though he were no sectarian; while, therefore, I bear the mark of my denominationalism on my brow, in calling myself a Congregationalist, I do him no wrong in calling him an Episcopalian.

4. Because of the result upon our ecclesiastical phraseology generally. It will induce the abandonment of some offensive distinctions which obtain among us, and will be a constant vindication of our religious equality. We shall give up speaking of "the Church of England," and substitute the words, "Episcopacy," "Episcopalianism," or the "Establishment"; instead of talking of a young man "going into the Church," we shall speak of his "studying for the ministry among the Episcopalians;" and every time we do this, we shall do our brethren no wrong, and be doing our own principles simple justice.

There are three objections which I can imagine may be urged against this argument:—

1. "That it is a mere question of words and phrases." I answer that it is true thoughts make words, but it is also true that words mould thoughts; and it is time that we looked to our words, when we find Episcopalianism talking about "the Church," till multitudes of them really in their minds identify "the Church of England" with the Church of Christ.

2. "It will create confusion of expression among ourselves." It never need do this in any such way as to cause misunderstanding. If I announce that a public meeting will be held "in this church," no one will think that I mean to refer to the Christian fellowship. And if I state that there will be a "church meeting," those who are unfamiliar with the technicality will have to hear it defined, and till defined they may by analogy infer that it is something like a "vestry meeting."

3. "It is an imitation of 'the Church.'" Whether it be or not I care not an iota. I am not one of those tory-Nonconformists who think that in every detail of our practice we arrived at perfection fifty years ago, and that every departure from that ancient and august standard is retrogression. I say imitate everything and everybody everywhere, if you can get good; and invite everybody to imitate you on the same terms. I offer freely to my Episcopalian friends all I have of ecclesiastical polity or practice, and chiefly voluntarism and congregationalism; nor do they decline the offer. They love to be provoked to good work, and show wonderful aptitude in adopting the practices of which Nonconformists a few years ago had the monopoly. In return, I hold myself free to appropriate anything they have that is good: architecture, steeples, music, bells, perhaps liturgies.

I apologise for detaining you so long, but the importance I attach to the subject must plead my excuse.

Yours faithfully,

A NONCONFORMIST CHURCHMAN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, on the order for considering the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments,

The Duke of MONTROSE said, he thought the views taken by the other house in regard to this measure were erroneous, but he was afraid that if their lordships were to insist upon their amendments the effect would be to cause the loss of the bill. He therefore proposed that their lordships should decline to press their amendments.

The Earl of HADDINGTON concurred in the noble duke's desire to avoid risking the fate of this bill. He could not, however, but regard the mode in which the other house had dealt with the test applicable to Principals and Professors of Theology in these universities as a severe blow to the Established Church.

Lord CAMPBELL had formerly supported the repeal of the test which required all professors in the Scotch universities to belong to the Established Church, because he had thought such a restriction unjust and inexpedient. At the same time an exception was made in regard to the heads of the universities, who had always been connected with the Established Church. Still he hoped that their

separate parish (by the New Parishes Act) of Broadstairs, it was submitted to the vestry that the making of a rate for the combined parishes would invalidate the rate, as had been proved before the justices on the attempt to enforce the rate of last year. Mr. Bennett, of Ludgate-hill appeared for the defendant, and claimed exemption for his client as resident in the district of Broadstairs, not liable to the repairs of the mother church beyond twenty years from the consecration of the district church (59 Geo. III.). Also that the rate was bad at law as expended for repairs of district church. The magistrates ordered payment notwithstanding, but receiving notice that an action would be entered against all parties enforcing the order, no more was heard of the proceedings, but the rate was paid with costs clandestinely to the clerk. In the vestry, an amendment "that the necessary funds be raised by voluntary subscriptions," was supported by eleven. The original motion for a rate, by seventeen. Both parties solicited a poll.

DISREPUTABLE PROCEEDINGS AT WAKEFIELD.—In this parish, on the 17th of June, a rate of three-pence in the pound was proposed by two of the churchwardens. Thereupon an amendment was moved and seconded that the meeting should be adjourned to that day six months. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting was dissolved. Mr. Statter, one of the churchwardens, in a very sensible speech, explained that it was a voluntary rate that was asked for, and if the rate was opposed, the money required would be raised in some other way. It is clear from the above statement that no Church-rate was granted by the vestry meeting held on the 17th June. And now what will our readers say to the astonishing fact that a Church-rate is being collected in Wakefield at the present time, as though it had been legally laid at the vestry meeting held on the 17th of June? Voluntaryism has raised some 3,000*l.* towards the restoration of the parish Church, and we think it might be trusted to provide for the incidental expenses of the church. But it would be better for the parish church to crumble into dust than for a single shilling towards its support to be raised in a way which must be condemned by every honest man.—*Wakefield Express.*

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN SWEDEN.

An address on the persecution of Christians in Sweden was recently presented to the Swedish Ambassador in London, from which we take the following extracts:—

But your Excellency will pardon us if we express our deep regret at the severe measures lately adopted towards six females converted from Protestantism to Romanism. It appears from the formal documents, that, after a long-pending judicial prosecution, six women, of whom five are married, born in Sweden, and brought up in the Evangelical Lutheran faith, were condemned on the 19th of May, 1858, by the Royal Court of Stockholm, presided over by Count Eric Sparre, to be exiled from the kingdom, and to be deprived in future of every inheritance therein and of all civil rights, in consequence of having embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

We need not impress upon your Excellency that Protestantism will never succeed by treading in the footsteps of Popery. One chief secret of our moral power lies in thoroughly carrying out our own principles, one of the most prominent of which is, the right and duty of private judgment. It is incumbent upon Protestants to concede, even to their strongest opponents, the same freedom of conscience which they demand for themselves.

Nor can we disguise from ourselves that depriving Roman Catholics of their liberty in Protestant countries tends to strengthen the restriction of Protestant rights in Roman Catholic countries. At the present moment, perhaps, if there is any Christian object to be desired in Europe, it is that the trammels of religious freedom should be removed from Protestants in France. How ready and unfortunate an answer to the demands of French Protestants on their own Government does the persecution of Roman Catholics in Sweden afford!

The address was signed by John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., South Lancashire; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., Sheffield; Adam Black, Esq., M.P., Edinburgh; Sir Culling Eardley, Bart, Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance; the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, Protestant Association, Evangelical Continental Society, &c. Amongst the noblemen and M.P.s who have expressed concurrence in the object are:—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Cashel; the Earls of Shaftesbury, Wicklow, Cavan, Ducie, Effingham, Gainsborough, and Kintore; Lord Calthorpe, Lord Ebury, the Lord Henry Cholmondeley, the Lord Benholme, Lord Ashley, Viscount Ebrington, Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, Hon. A. Kinnaird, Ross D. Mangles, Esq., J. Walker, Esq., Sir J. Duke, Bart., Sir W. Bridges, Bart., E. Ball, Esq., W. E. Baxter, Esq., C. Buxton, Esq., F. Crossley, Esq., C. Cowan, Esq., S. M. Greer, Esq., Co. Londonderry, E. Grogan, Esq., J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., E. G. Salisbury, Esq., J. A. Smith, Esq., J. Wyld, Esq., J. P. Plumtre, Esq. (late M.P.), J. Kershaw, Esq., C. A. Moody, Esq., R. Spooner, Esq., B. Gordon, Esq., A. M. Dunlop, Esq., C. Trueman, Esq., Thomson Hankey, Esq., J. P. B. Westhead, Esq., T. B. Horsfall, Esq., W. B. Wrightson, Esq., Sir Harry Verney, Bart., J. W. Evans, Esq. A number of other gentlemen, lay and clerical, have also expressed their concurrence.

The Swedish Ambassador in his reply says:—

I shall not fail to make the Swedish Government acquainted with the subject now brought forward, and I am sure that it will be treated with all the attention due to it; but there are at the same time two points to

which I take the liberty of drawing attention—one with respect to the Swedish Government; the other, in reference to the people. The Government did not institute the suit at law that has given rise to these feelings of uneasiness and apprehension; it is a Government that neither could nor would have interfered with the course of the Courts of Justice. The Court could not but deliver judgment in accordance with the existing laws, and the Government proposed a change in these laws which it had reason to expect would come into operation before the case was to be decided. The assembled Diet, on the other hand, the representatives of the people, in accordance with their undoubted right, rejected the proposition. The result may be deplored; it may be hoped that it may be different another time; but I claim for the facts a thorough knowledge before they are judged, and I think that some allowance is due to a country with the antecedents of Sweden, if there is a state of feeling that leads the nation to reflect well before it adopts new laws, more in accordance, perhaps, with the ideas of our days.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Conference on Wednesday elected a president and secretary. For the former important office the choice fell upon the Rev. John Bowers, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah was elected secretary. The following are the votes received in each case:—For president, Rev. John Bowers, 190; Rev. S. D. Waddy, 76; Rev. W. Stamp, 9; Rev. P. McOwan, 4. For secretary, Rev. Dr. Hannah, 130; Rev. J. Farrar, 76; Rev. S. D. Waddy, 63.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace have issued a notice to the registered shareholders that they may obtain tickets of admission to the gardens of the palace, which will henceforth be open to them on Sundays from half-past one P.M. till sunset. The admission tickets are to be available during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and until recalled by them by public advertisement in one or more of the London daily papers, and are not to be transferable under any circumstances. The *Record* is in a high state of exasperation at this new Sunday movement, and threatens the company with all the terrors of the law.

THE FREE CHURCH DISSENTERS AT PERTH.—The body of Dissenters from Free St. Leonard's Church, Perth, having constituted themselves into a separate congregation, and made choice of the Rev. Mr. Huie, to be their pastor, have adopted, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, the title of "Free Church Dissenters," professing, however, still to adhere to the great distinctive principles of the Free Church of Scotland. Mr. Huie arrived in Perth at the end of the week to assume his duties as minister of the new charge, and preached to the congregation on Sunday, both forenoon and afternoon, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, South-street. The chapel on both occasions was literally crowded to the door. The congregation are to erect a church for themselves as soon as possible, and several proposed sites are already spoken of.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The ecclesiastical questions of Exeter Hall and of Belgravia have each advanced a step. It is understood that Mr. Edouart declines the responsibility of prosecuting the clergy-men who conduct worship in Exeter Hall. The ecclesiastical law would have given him a triumph, but it would have been short-lived. The common law of England would have protected the preachers. The Consistory Court of London (and in case of appeal the Court of Arches of the Metropolitan) would no doubt have inhibited the intruding clergy, and in case of disobedience to the inhibition, would have committed an offending clerk to gaol. But a writ of Habeas Corpus would have lain; and the Court of Queen's Bench would have liberated the incarcerated person, on the ground that public speaking on religion is the right of all men, and that worship without the Prayer-book is not a statutory infringement of parochial rights. Mr. Edouart must, if the fact be as we are informed, have been advised to this effect, and he has therefore hesitated to be the instrument of the High Church party in an assault sure to be unsuccessful.—*Christian Times.* The fourth of the new series of Exeter Hall Services took place on Sunday night. The large hall was densely crowded, partly in consequence of the closing of Westminster Abbey. The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. H. OUSTON, of the Independent College, Rotherham, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling at New-road Chapel, Bury, Lancashire, and entered upon his stated labours on Sunday last.

THE REV. ALEXANDER MACAUSLANE, of Dunfermline, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church at Dock-street, Newport, Mon., to become their minister. It is expected he will commence his pastoral duties the first Sunday in September.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is stated that important and considerable changes, both in the management of this society and in the objects to which its funds will be applied, are in contemplation; and will, no doubt, be very speedily carried into effect.

CLOSING OF SURREY CHAPEL.—On Sunday last the Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B., preached to overflowing congregations previous to the dispersion of the congregation during the cleansing and repairs of the chapel, which process is to occupy six or seven weeks, the re-opening being fixed for Sunday the 19th of September.

LIMERICK.—The Congregational Church in this city is about to sustain a real loss in the removal of

its devoted, efficient, and beloved pastor. The Rev. W. Tarbotton, after a pastorate of ten years, is on the eve of returning to England. During his abode in Limerick his labours have been greatly blessed, not only in relation to his own church, in its increase in numbers, efficiency, and devotedness, but also in regard to the various Protestant institutions of the city. Mr. Tarbotton, wishing a wider sphere of labour, and the renovated health of members of his own family, returns home, where, no doubt, he will find a suitable field of usefulness.

HAWKSTONE HALL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—These services have been carried on with undiminished success during the summer months by Mr. G. M. Murphy. The addresses are plain and scriptural, illustrated generally by startling facts and pleasing anecdotes, which are calculated to impress the minds of the hearers, and which appear from the character of the attendants to have especial charms for working men and their families. The services are perfectly free, and commence at seven o'clock. A Bible class is also held after the larger and more general meeting, when some portion of Scripture is read over and commented on, and replies are given to any questions which may be asked by those attending, or answers in writing to written questions, are offered by the conductor, Mr. Murphy, to any inquirers who may hear objections to the truth of God's word propounded in the workshops or elsewhere. The numbers attending this class are about seventy, and the results cannot but be of the happiest kind.—*South London Journal.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS AND VALEDICTORY SERVICE AT BOSTON.—On Sunday evening last, a large congregation of working people assembled in the Working Man's Chapel, Witham Green, Boston, to listen to the farewell address of Mr. H. Twelvetees, who has for several years endeavoured in various ways to promote the moral, social, intellectual, and spiritual interests of the working classes, and more especially of the inhabitants of the above district, and who is about leaving this town for the metropolis. The parting appeal and farewell was full of tenderness and affection, and it was evident from the many tearful eyes that a tie of no ordinary character was about to be severed, the aged, middle-aged, and young endeavouring in vain to conceal their emotions. A devotional and valedictory service was afterwards held, at which the greater part of the congregation remained. Several of those present offered prayer, and commended their friend to the especial guidance, protection, and blessing of Almighty God. It was nearly nine o'clock before these interesting services were concluded and the friends had taken their farewell.—*Lincolnshire Penny News.*

WESTBURY, WILTSHIRE.—The public recognition of the Rev. Thomas Hind, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Old Meeting-house, Westbury, took place on the 21st ult. The Rev. W. Mace, of Broadchalk, gave out the hymns; the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, of Salisbury, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., of Frome, delivered an able introductory discourse on the polity of a New Testament Church; Rev. G. M. Gunn, of Warminster, proposed the usual questions; Rev. T. Mann, of Trowbridge, offered prayer for the minister; the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, gave an able and impressive charge; the Rev. E. Edwards, of Frome, concluded the deeply interesting service with prayer and the benediction. About 130 partook of a cold collation in the school-room, and in the evening about 250 sat down to tea. At seven o'clock the chapel was nearly filled with friends from Westbury and the surrounding neighbourhood. Mr. Jupe, of Mere, took the chair, and the Rev. G. Smith, G. M. Gunn, H. J. Chancellor, Professor Charlton, P. Erleback, W. Mace, J. Preece addressed the meeting. On Lord's-day, July 25, the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, preached to the church and congregation, concluding the services with two very able and impressive discourses.

WORCESTER.—On Tuesday the recognition services at the settlement of the Rev. H. E. Sturmer, Baptist minister, were held here. In the afternoon, the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, preached; and in the evening there was a public tea meeting at the Guildhall. The chair was taken by Alderman Padmore. The Rev. F. Gotch, classical tutor at Broadmead College, addressed the meeting on the method of ensuring unity between pastor and people. The Rev. J. Green, of Upton, in an animated speech, enlarged upon the mission of the Christian Church. The Revs. T. Dodd and Dr. Hurdall having given a warm welcome to their new associate, the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol, made some excellent remarks on the subject of Christian activity. The Rev. F. Overbury alluded to his having read in an old magazine that morning a report of a meeting of a similar kind, held sixty-two years ago, when the Rev. W. Belcher succeeded to the pastorate of the same church which had now chosen Mr. Sturmer as its spiritual teacher. The meeting was then briefly addressed by the Revs. Phillips, Dunn, Michael, and Wall; after which Mr. Sturmer acknowledged, in fervent language, the kindness of the audience and of his brother ministers in attending the meeting, as well as the tone of friendliness towards himself. The company numbered about 350.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Christian Instruction Society was held in the rooms of the Sunday-school Union, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Allport in the chair. The secretary reported in very encouraging terms that arrangements had been made and carried out, for open-air, tent, and other services, and that in several instances new societies had been formed or old ones revived in consequence of the Rev. J. H. Wilson's visit to the churches. Mr. Wilson then read a very interesting report of his proceedings since last

autumn, giving most encouraging statements of the results of his visits to various churches. At the various meetings held in favour of aggressive Christianity he reckons that he has addressed not fewer than 10,000 persons in the south of London, 20,000 at the east end, and 15,000 in the north-west. It is suggested that if there were a Congregational Mission and Christian Instruction Society in connexion with every church in London, more would be done to ensure the progress of aggressive Christianity than will ever be accomplished by any other means. The report concluded by expressing a belief that enough had already been accomplished to show that the society acts efficiently as a central power to stimulate the churches, and that denominational effort, instead of being hindered, is promoted by its action. The Rev. F. Wills, of Kingsgate Chapel, said he was sure there could be but one feeling in the meeting regarding the report, and he felt assured that it would be most gratifying to the friends and supporters of the society if it were published. He suggested that it might be added by way of encouragement, that the visit in autumn had been attended by results of the most valuable character, which Mr. Wilson would be glad to hear of. In his own case, the meeting held in his chapel had led to the re-organisation of their Christian Instruction Society, which had ever since been in active operation, and had been the means of bringing under the influence of the Gospel not a few who, but for that agency, would not have received saving good. Rev. A. G. O'Neil, of Broad-street Chapel, heartily approved of that suggestion, and testified to the increased zeal which had been infused into his own church by Mr. Wilson's visit last year. Mr. Sands, Mr. Woodhouse, and other gentlemen, spoke to the same effect, when it was unanimously resolved to publish the report, and send copies to all the ministers and subscribers to the society, with a request that they should use it for the encouragement of increased efforts in furtherance of this aggressive movement. The meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

NEW COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me, as a New College student, an opportunity of expressing my feelings respecting that institution through your columns.

The apology to the Rev. Professor Godwin, made by the publisher of the *British Standard*, and which appeared in his last week's paper, will, before this, have satisfied all right-minded men amongst whom that paper circulates as to the weight attaching to the charges of heresy which have been made against the professors of New College; therefore, upon that point I shall say nothing.

There is, however, a charge against the students of New College, which cannot be refuted until the commencement of the ensuing session, since any refutation, to be complete, must be by a unanimous vote; and this cannot be now obtained, because of the impossibility of convening a meeting during the vacation. Something, however, may be done in the way of individual testimony. Mr. Rabson has given his experience of college life; I will now offer mine.

I have been for four years a student at New College, and do not remember to have heard one impure or unchaste word spoken in the "Common Room," where I have associated as much with my fellows as any one in the college. I have never seen anything in that room unbecoming the conduct of men calling themselves Christians.

I believe that the extract from the Annual Report of the college, advertised in your paper of July 21, expresses quite correctly its internal condition. But the only means by which the public can know the amount of religious life which exists amongst the students is by becoming acquainted with its outward expression. Allow me, therefore, to enumerate some of the works in which New College students voluntarily engage, independently of the requirements of the Council. A daily morning prayer meeting has been held for the last six years; and, periodically, there is a missionary prayer meeting, at which papers are read on the spread of the Gospel in the various lands of heathendom. At stated periods, London ministers are invited by the students to spend the evening with them, and to counsel and instruct them on the work to which they are looking forward. There are also missionary *sources*, when those missionaries who are invited describe the character and success of their labours amongst the heathen. There is a Teetotal Society, visitation of the sick, relief of the destitute, directorship of a Band of Hope, teaching in ragged and Sunday schools, tract distribution, and open-air preaching. I know of one private homiletic class, and doubt not there are other agencies of a philanthropic or directly religious character, with which I am not acquainted. These things would not be if there were no vitality.

In these labours the students feel that they have the sympathy of their tutors, to whom, I firmly believe, any of them would confidently apply for counsel or assistance in any difficulty or emergency.

I believe there is considerable misapprehension existing as to the number of students who are engaged on the Lord's-day in preaching. I have always thought that, considering the number of unplaced ministers resident in London, there was a fair average of engagements. In looking over my preaching-book, I find that I have preached fifty times during the past session;—and I have no doubt others could say the same, or even more, of themselves.

I should like to add a word or two on the comparative advantages of the "resident" and "non-resident" systems. My own experience of the latter, and well-founded knowledge of the former, lead me to express my thankfulness that I have been educated in a college where the students do not reside in the house. I believe that the tone of religious feeling existing at New College is, in a great measure, due to the fact, that the spirit with which the young men have entered upon their work, has not been exposed to the depreciating influence of an intercourse almost entirely confined to those

similarly engaged. For it must be remembered that theological students are men of like natures with others; and however unwilling we may be to admit it, it is nevertheless true, that in continual intercourse with equals, there is a frankness and a freedom which tends to conduct, to say the least, uncircumspect; and a danger arising from the same source, lest even the holiest pursuits come to be regarded as professional. This is the operation of a natural law, of which the illustration is most abundant. It stands to reason that there should be less lightness of conduct amongst men who only meet for a few hours each day, and for a few minutes only have intercourse with one another, when every one chooses his associates according to his sympathies, and when the theological students are constantly under the observation of those designed for secular pursuits. Amongst us, already, the battle of life has commenced;—there are difficulties to be overcome, temptations to be conquered; but our knowledge of men and manners is increased, and we gain strength because we are in a measure independent. The only disadvantage I know of in the "non-resident" system is, that some opportunities for wrong-doing may be afforded, from which the other professions to be free; but have not all ministers, who were brought up under the "resident" system knowledge of tradition of men of immoral lives dwelling under the same roof with their teachers? And even if it were not so,—if "residence" were a perfect safeguard, still it is better, infinitely better, that he who commences a course of study for the Christian ministry, if he cannot preserve his morality under the system in operation at New College, should prove his unfitness whilst still a student, than that, being kept from evil only by a monastic seclusion, as the bishop of one of Christ's Churches, he shall fall, upon the first severe temptation to which he may be exposed.

I beg to apologise for the length of this letter, which I had hoped to have written in fewer words. I trust it will lead some, if not to regard New College students as guiltless of the charges brought against them, at least to defer their judgment for a while.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WARLOW HARRY.

13, Eton-villas, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

"CHURCH" VERSUS "CHAPEL."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to a matter which at first sight may not appear of great importance, but which I deem of serious and increasing moment in the present position of religious parties, and of the great question of religious equality in this country.

I have been, for some time past, the minister of a plain, oblong, and very red brick building, on the front of which was a board announcing to the public generally that it was a "Congregational Chapel"—a name so novel, and a building so humble, that it led some of our neighbours to the conclusion that we were "a kind of Methodists," or as some averred, a species of South-cothians—altogether an obscure, though it was to be charitably hoped, a harmless kind of people. It was found, indeed, on several occasions, that the shortest way in which to vindicate our Christian character and social respectability, was by the borrowed lustre of an eminent divine, whose stately Grecian chapel is not many miles away; and on our establishing our denominational identity with him, inquirers were content, and knew that whatever our innocent eccentricities, we were at least something Christian and something respectable.

Time past on: an "address" expounding our polity and aims was well received, the activity and zeal of our little church awoke inquiry and regard, divers and sundry Episcopalians ventured across our humble threshold, a few who had never been in a conventicle before settled down with us, the walls of our sanctuary began to rise, and not very long since, a beautiful Gothic edifice, known as the new "Congregational Church," with something more than the embryo of a lofty steeple was dedicated to the worship of God.

I believe, Sir, that the great cause which you have so ably and successfully advocated of religious equality received support the moment it was found that there was one Nonconformist sanctuary which might vie with any of its Conformist sisters; but it is not to that point to which I would now advert. I wish to call attention to the reasons why we have adopted for our place of worship the name "Church," and why I would commend the practice throughout the land. The use of the word "Church" or "Chapel" is usually, by Nonconformists, made to turn upon a question of etymology. Now if, by the adoption of a well recognised form of expression a great practical advantage were secured, I, for my part, would not hesitate to go in the teeth of etymology, but would adopt the new meaning of the old word, just as we do when we call some men "sincere" and others "sycophants," though we neither mean that the first are "without wax," nor that the last are "informers against fig stealers." But in the case before us the etymology of the word is doubtful, and whether it has sprung from *ἐκκλησία* "an assembly" or *κυριακόν*, "that which belongs to the Lord," I believe no one can prove. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that the word "chapel" has little enough in its history to recommend it, having arisen from the word *capella* "a hood," and refers to the fact that when the kings of France took the field against their foes, they bore with them as a precious relic the hood of St. Martin, which was preserved in a tent or *capella*, from which we get our word "chapel."

Turning, then, from these questions of the past use of the word, there are, I contend, practical advantages connected with the adoption of the word "church," which I will very briefly indicate, and do so from the stand-point of religious equality.

1. Because Catholic-spirited Episcopalians prefer it. They accept the principle of religious equality, and they like the outward indications of it.

2. Because rigid and sectarian Episcopalians don't like it. For why don't they like it? Because the word "chapel" points to an architecture, a polity, and a position, which, in their esteem, does not and ought not to compete with what they arrogantly designate "The church"—an assumption of superiority which I may not be able to prevent, but to which I certainly would not pander. For the same reason for which such persons object to our adoption of the word "church," they take offence at our building a handsome ecclesiastical edifice, or a steeple, or our having bells, just as though they had

been invested with a monopoly in these things; and they think that in adopting them we are guilty of an impertinence or an impertinence. These so-called "churchmen" infinitely prefer that we should still build dingy "Bethsadas" and red brick "Ebenezers" up the back slums of our towns; and if we do travel beyond these architectural abortions, they only trust that we will confine ourselves to the unpretending Grecian, and by no means addict ourselves to the ecclesiastical Gothic, lest we should be tempted to aspire to that to which the Church as by law established has an absolute prescriptive right—a steeple. For the very reasons, therefore, for which they object to these things, I like them; and while they would thus toil to repress the assertion of my religious equality, I would take pains to vindicate it.

3. Because of the inevitable effect upon the language in common use among us. If we, as Nonconformists, erect "churches," we, of course, "go to church," and are "churchpeople." Now in this town we happen to have Presbyterian churches, and their attendants employ the phraseology I am advocating. The effect of its more common adoption will be great. To say, "Do you go to church," will convey no idea beyond, "Do you attend a place of worship?" and it will necessitate the more explicit question, "Do you go to the Congregational Church or the Presbyterian Church, or the Episcopal Church?" And that is just what I want. I want to destroy the assumption of superiority which the Establishment has enjoyed, and which Nonconformists have virtually conceded, and I wish to place the Episcopalian in his true position as a member of one of the Christian denominations in the land, and no more. I do him no dishonour. I lament, indeed, that he has so little faith in himself, in his church, in his mission, and in his Master, that he will consent to court for her the smile of the State, and to let her wear its golden chains; but I say with deepest emphasis to him as to all, "Grace be with all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." I meet him as an equal, I honour him as a brother, I love him as a Christian; but he must pardon me if I decline to confess a distinctive superiority in him and in his denomination over me and mine, as though he were no sectarian; while, therefore, I bear the mark of my denominationalism on my brow, in calling myself a Congregationalist, I do him no wrong in calling him an Episcopalian.

4. Because of the result upon our ecclesiastical phraseology generally. It will induce the abandonment of some offensive distinctions which obtain among us, and will be a constant vindication of our religious equality. We shall give up speaking of "the Church of England," and substitute the words, "Episcopacy," "Episcopalianism," or the "Establishment"; instead of talking of a young man "going into the Church," we shall speak of his "studying for the ministry among the Episcopalians"; and every time we do this, we shall do our brethren no wrong, and be doing our own principles simple justice.

There are three objections which I can imagine may be urged against this argument:

1. "That it is a mere question of words and phrases." I answer that it is true thoughts make words, but it is also true that words mould thoughts; and it is time that we looked to our words, when we find Episcopalianism talking about "the Church," till multitudes of them really in their minds identify "the Church of England" with the Church of Christ.

2. "It will create confusion of expression among ourselves." It never need do this in any such way as to cause misunderstanding. If I announce that a public meeting will be held "in this church," no one will think that I mean to refer to the Christian fellowship. And if I state that there will be a "church meeting," those who are unfamiliar with the technicality will have to hear it defined, and till defined they may by analogy infer that it is something like a "vestry meeting."

3. "It is an imitation of 'the Church.'" Whether it be or not I care not an iota. I am not one of those tory-Nonconformists who think that in every detail of our practice we arrived at perfection fifty years ago, and that every departure from that ancient and august standard is retrogression. I say imitate everything and everybody everywhere, if you can get good; and invite everybody to imitate you on the same terms. I offer freely to my Episcopalian friends all I have of ecclesiastical polity or practice, and chiefly voluntarism and congregationalism; nor do they decline the offer. They love to be provoked to good work, and show wonderful aptitude in adopting the practices of which Nonconformists a few years ago had the monopoly. In return, I hold myself free to appropriate anything they have that is good: architecture, steeples, music, bells, *perhaps* liturgies.

I apologise for detaining you so long, but the importance I attach to the subject must plead my excuse.

Yours faithfully,

A NONCONFORMIST CHURCHMAN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, on the order for considering the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments.

The Duke of MONTROSE said, he thought the views taken by the other house in regard to this measure were erroneous, but he was afraid that if their lordships were to insist upon their amendments the effect would be to cause the loss of the bill. He therefore proposed that their lordships should decline to press their amendments.

The Earl of HADDINGTON concurred in the noble duke's desire to avoid risking the fate of this bill. He could not, however, but regard the mode in which the other house had dealt with the test applicable to Principals and Professors of Theology in these universities as a severe blow to the Established Church.

Lord CAMPBELL had formerly supported the repeal of the test which required all professors in the Scotch universities to belong to the Established Church, because he had thought such a restriction unjust and inexpedient. At the same time an exception was made in regard to the heads of the universities, who had always been connected with the Established Church. Still he hoped that their

lordships would not insist on their amendments, as by their doing so the bill might be lost.

Their lordships agreed not to insist on their amendments.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF ELECTORS.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill passed through committee. On the motion that the report be received.

Lord Ebury moved the omission of the first clause, which enacts that a candidate may provide vehicles for the conveyance of electors to the poll, but shall not give them money to pay for their conveyance. The clause, in his opinion, aimed a deadly blow at the purity of elections. Lord Stanley of Alderley entertained insuperable objections to the clause. If passed, the bill ought to be called a measure for the "promotion," not the "prevention," of corrupt practices. The Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Wicklow supported the clause. Lord Campbell complained that so important a measure had been brought before their lordships at so late a period of the session. No evil could result from postponement, and he entreated their lordships not to agree to the clause. Earl Granville supported the motion. Lord Lyndhurst thought the bill in its present shape so objectionable that he had authorised him (Earl Granville) to obtain a pair for him against the clause if their lordships should divide upon it.

Their lordships then divided:—

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Majority for the clause — 20

The report was then received.

INDIA BILL.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to some of the Peers' amendments in the Government of India Bill were taken into consideration.

The Earl of Derby, in the course of an explanatory speech, recommended their lordships to abandon the greater part of their amendments. He made, however, a partial exception with regard to the clause relating to competition, being willing to admit that principle so far as the civil service was concerned, but believed that the amendment should be insisted upon by which the full prerogative of the Crown was preserved with regard to all military appointments.

Earl Granville took the opportunity of pointing out the strange conduct of the Government. The Prime Minister at this season is virtually the master of that house, and bound to watch over the dignity of its proceedings. The Opposition had remonstrated strongly against the proceedings on the Jewish question as likely to throw discredit and ridicule on the house. The public and every side of the other house expressed the sense the Opposition anticipated they would, yet no member of the Government vindicated the conduct of the House of Lords. The clause on competitive examinations was proposed by a member of the Government, one who was bound to be in accord with the Government. Lord Granville objected to the clause reconstituting the Secret Committee, but being proposed by Lord Derby it was carried.

Now, if this amendment was worth anything, it was to have been expected that her Majesty's Government would have made some effort to complete that which was the work of the Prime Minister. But not a bit of it. If I am to believe the reports of the proceedings of the other house, the President of the Board of Control voted against this amendment, and stated that in his opinion the amendment was perfectly indefensible. Well, then, I come to the next clause. What the House of Commons have done with regard to it, I think rather bears me out in what I took the liberty of pointing out on each successive clause connected with patronage,—that whereas a great outcry was raised against the late Government as to the imaginary amount of patronage which they were about to transfer to themselves, every single change that has taken place under the direction of her Majesty's present Government has been to increase the patronage conferred upon the Secretary of State; and, therefore, I am not surprised that the House of Commons should have insisted on some check being retained upon the exercise of patronage. If your lordships had adopted the course which we on this side of the house had suggested, and which was so strongly supported by the noble earl the late President of the Board of Control, you would not now be obliged to abandon your amendment as to the nomination of the members of the Councils of the Governor-General and Governors respectively. I think the house has some reason to complain that that confidential communication which they should for their own sake have maintained, has not, at all events, been maintained between the members of the Government sitting in each house in order to keep up that consistency between the proceedings of the two houses which I think is most important to the dignity and honour of both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Campbell was astonished at the passionate affection which the House of Commons had recently shown for competitive examination. They had actually gone wild on that subject. (Laughter.) Competitive examination might most usefully be applied to the House of Commons itself. (Renewed laughter.) He thought discriminating examination was far preferable to competitive examination.

The Earl of Ellenborough made a long speech directed mainly against the principle of competitive examination, and in favour of a Secret Committee.

Their lordships then resolved not to insist on their amendments on clauses 27, 28, 29, 30, and 32; but to insist on their amendment on clause 34 (relating to the admission to the scientific branches).

The House of Commons on Friday took into consideration the Lords' reasons for insisting on certain of their amendments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took a general view of the amendments in which the two houses had differed in opinion, and invited this house to reconsider their opinion upon two points, to which the

differences were now narrowed. He gave an exposition of the Lords' amendment (to which their lordships adhered) of the 54th clause, similar to that given by Lord Derby in the other house, and he recommended this house to adopt the amendment. He was more copious and elaborate in his elucidation of the other point, the Lords' amendment of the 34th clause, relating to the admission to cadetships in the engineers and artillery, which seemed to conflict with the competitive principle, to which, however, he contended it was not opposed. The Lords, he said, were influenced only by a respect for constitutional usage. He recommended the house, in a spirit of conciliation, to accept this amendment; a recommendation which the Government made, he added, with the full and frank intention, in regard to the scientific branches of the army, of establishing the same beneficial competition that would prevail in the civil service of India.

Mr. Roebuck, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir De Lacy Evans made a few observations.

Lord Palmerston said that competitive examination had been obtained for the civil service, and an acknowledgment that it was expedient to establish the same system for the scientific branches of the Indian army; so that the principle was conceded, and the question was as to the manner in which it was to be carried into effect. He thought there was force in the argument that it was contrary to constitutional principles to make it imperative by law upon the Sovereign to sign a commission, and if he understood that the Government pledged themselves to issue an order in council establishing for the scientific branches competitive examination, he was inclined to think it would be a graceful act on the part of the house to assent to the Lords' amendment.

After some remarks by Mr. J. White and Colonel Sykes,

Sir J. Graham adverted to the large amount of additional patronage which the bill gave to her Majesty, acting by her constitutional advisers. He pronounced a warm eulogy upon open competition, comparing its effects as a principle of selection with those of patronage, insisting that it gave the public a larger security. He denied that the clause as it was sent up to the Lords was an infringement of the prerogative. The Lords, he observed, had assented to the principle of open competition for the civil service, and he did not see why it should not be applied in the same manner to the military service, believing that it would not injure the prerogative of the Crown. At the same time, he put it to the house whether it was desirable to go to a division. He was willing to trust Lord Stanley's assurance that he would not support the amendment if he did not believe that he could uphold it consistently with the principles of competition.

Lord Stanley agreed with Sir J. Graham as to the advantages of open competition compared with patronage, and repeated that he would support nothing in the bill which in his conscience he believed to be contrary to that principle. But the question was, he remarked, whether the amendment endangered that principle. What was the difference practically between the clause in its integrity and as amended? Why, in the one case a guarantee for the competitive system was supposed to be in the act itself; in the other the security was the order in council, with the power of interference, if necessary, on the part of the house. But the words expunged by the Lords, he contended, gave no legal guarantee, while a moral guarantee was contained in the clause as amended.

After a few words from Mr. Coningham the house divided, when it resolved not to insist upon its disagreement with this amendment of the Lords by 98 to 53.

The other amendments were likewise assented to.

FERNANDO PO.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Stapleton asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was in the receipt of intelligence to the effect that a Spanish Governor of Fernando Po had issued a proclamation forbidding schools and prohibiting any person from going to any church or chapel except a Roman Catholic one; and further, whether Fernando Po, which was an English military station from 1827 till 1834, was now recognised by England as part of the dominions of the Crown of Spain.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that Fernando Po had never belonged to the Crown of England, nor had the Crown of England ever assumed to have jurisdiction and authority there. It had been recognised by England as belonging to Spain, so much so that the noble lord the member for Tiverton and Lord Aberdeen, representing preceding Governments, had both been in communication with the Spanish Government for the purchase of the island, as it was considered a desirable station in reference to operations connected with the slave trade. The Government had received information that on the 27th of last May the Spanish Governor of Fernando Po, newly appointed, had issued a proclamation announcing that the religion of the colony was that of the Roman Catholic Church, to the exclusion of any other; that no other religious profession and no other schools but the Roman Catholic would be tolerated, and that those persons who professed any other religion but the Roman Catholic must confine their worship to their own private families. This proclamation was under the consideration of the British Government, as it appeared to be contrary to a previous proclamation issued in 1843, securing to all persons in that colony their property, liberty, and religion, so long as they obeyed the laws.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

On the question that the Lords' amendments to

this bill be considered, Mr. T. Duncombe characterised the bill as a bad measure, and said that the lords by their amendments had made it worse. He particularly objected to the amendment which continued the bill for two years instead of one. He moved as an amendment that the Lords' amendments be considered that day six weeks. Mr. Palk said that the adoption of the Lords' amendment continuing the bill for two years would be a violation of a pledge given in that house.

Mr. Adderley would not ask the house to agree in that particular amendment of the Lords, as it might be considered a violation of a pledge.

After some conversation, Mr. Duncombe's amendment was withdrawn, and the house determined to disagree with the Lords' amendment. The remaining amendments were then considered and agreed to.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to this bill,

Mr. Cowper said the principal amendment introduced in the House of Lords was a clause for the protection of homœopaths. (A laugh.) Recently, the officers of the University of Aberdeen, in examining a candidate, asked whether, if he obtained his degree, he was prepared utterly and solemnly to renounce the practice of homœopathy. The candidate declined to give such a pledge, and a clause had been introduced in the other house providing that if any college of physicians or surgeons, or any university, should impose any tests or conditions upon any person who presented himself for examination, the Privy Council should be empowered to issue an order restricting the degrees or diplomas of such body from entitling any person to be registered under this act so long as those conditions were maintained.

Lord Elcho wished, before this bill left this house, to say that he thought it on the whole a very liberal and just measure.

Mr. Brady also wished to express his belief that the conduct of the right hon. gentleman deserved the warmest thanks of the profession, which would remember with gratitude his efforts to settle a question that had puzzled successive statesmen for the last thirty years. (Hear, hear.)

The Lords' amendments were then agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill, the County, &c., Property Conveyance Bill, the Legitimacy Declaration Bill, and the Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill, were considered and agreed to.

EDUCATION RETURNS.

Mr. Cowper, in moving an address for copy or extracts of correspondence between the Committee of the Privy Council on Education and the Managers of Schools and her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, relating to the distribution, publication, and preparation of the annual reports of the inspectors, made some remarks upon the discontinuance of the circulation of the printed tabulated reports.

Mr. Adderley, not opposing the motion, took the opportunity of removing a considerable amount of misapprehension, which he said existed respecting the circulars referred to by Mr. Cowper.

The object which it was sought by means of the circular to attain was of a character precisely similar to that which the correspondence of the Education-office proved to have been kept in view for many years—namely, to restrict those reports within proper limits, and to restrain their pamphleteering tendency. With respect to the tabulated reports, the circular contained a provision which he thought would be found of great value, and which was that they should be sent in detail in manuscript to each school immediately after its inspection, instead of being kept 12 or 14 months in arrear for an annual summary. Their efficiency both for the encouragement of good and the warning of bad masters would thus, he thought, be greatly increased. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was agreed to.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.

In the Lords, on Friday, in reply to Lord Wodehouse, who asked her Majesty's Government their intentions respecting the establishment of telegraphic communication with India,

The Earl of Donoughmore admitted the importance of the subject, but was unable to give any special information that had not been already laid before Parliament. Various projects were under consideration.

For his own part he was disposed to think that the route by the Persian Gulf was preferable to that by the Red Sea. In the first place, it was much shorter; and the experience with the Atlantic cable hardly warranted the anticipation that a submarine line could be laid down for so great a length as that of the Red Sea. In addition to this the depth of water in that sea was very various, and its bed was full of coral reefs. The Persian Gulf presented none of these difficulties. There were no great inequalities of bottom, and no coral reefs; and the gulf was studded with islands, on which, as they were under the authority of our ally the Imam of Muscat, we might easily establish repeating stations, and over which the telegraph might be carried on poles—an advantage which we should not possess in the Red Sea. There was under the consideration of the Government another project—viz., to lay a submarine cable from the southern coast of England to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta, and thence to Alexandria, so that the whole line might be under our own control. This was a subsidiary project, and one which could not be expected to be carried out immediately; but, under all the circumstances, we should, within a reasonable period, have established telegraphic communication between London and Bombay and Calcutta.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe impressed upon their lordships the importance of our having more than one line of communication with India.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that, if he was rightly informed, the directors of the East India Company had consented to take under their own management the construction of the submarine line

from Bussorah to Kurrachee, and probably the new Indian Government would adopt a similar course. He would suggest that if the attempt to lay the electric cable in the Atlantic again failed, and the *Agamemnon* should return home with a sufficient length of wire for the purpose, she should at once be sent out to lay it down between Malta and Alexandria.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

In the Lords on Friday the LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill for the reform of the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. Under this measure the creditors will be enabled to determine whether the estate of a bankrupt shall be wound up by liquidation or by the Bankruptcy Court, and the control of the whole process will be in their hands. The existing practice of winding up affairs under deeds of composition will be included in the bill. Provision is made for bringing non-trader debtors within the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and the machinery of liquidation. If an act of bankruptcy is committed a month before the death of an insolvent debtor the Court will administer his property. When a firm is insolvent the firm may be treated as a person. Winding up powers affecting joint-stock companies will be transferred from the Court of Chancery to the Court of Bankruptcy. All distinctions between certificates granted to bankrupts will be abolished. Such are some of the provisions of the bill.

Lord CAMPBELL trusted that his noble and learned friend would consider whether means could not be adopted for abolishing the distinction between traders and non-traders.

Lord CRANWORTH said that in most of the propositions of his noble and learned friend he entirely concurred, though of course he could not be expected to give in his assent to all the details without further consideration. He was glad that the noble lord proposed to amend before consolidating, for of course until it was settled what the law on the subject was to be it was impossible to proceed to consolidate it. The bill was then read a first time.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. V. SMITH asked the President of the Board of Control whether the 17,000 men sent to India since January last included any troops requested to be added to the establishment in India by the directors of the East India Company; what was the amount of European troops in India, what additional number was to be sent there, and what was the strength of the mutineers? He further inquired the terms and objects of the commission to inquire into the re-organisation of the Indian army; the amount borrowed under the India Loan Act of this session, and whether the amount allowed to be borrowed under the act would cover the expenses of the current year, or if the bills were now drawn upon India in the usual method; and whether any instructions had been sent, or would be sent, to proclaim her Majesty's name and authority in India, and to announce the intentions of the Government as to non-interference with the religion of the natives?

Lord STANLEY, in reply, stated that it was utterly impossible to say what was the strength of the different mutinous bodies scattered over the face of the country. With regard to the amount of the European force in India, according to the latest returns, the number of Queen's troops, including 7,000 reported sick and 11,000 draughts on their way out, was 78,000 men; but, deducting the sick and those on their way, there would be 60,000 effective Queen's troops in India. The total number of Company's Europeans was 15,800, and, adding this number to 71,000, there would now be in all between 86,000 and 87,000 European troops in India. With respect to the terms and objects of the Army Commission, he cited the heads of inquiry. They are as follows:—

1. The terms on which the army of the East India Company are to be transferred to the Crown.
 2. The permanent force necessary to be maintained in the Indian provinces respectively, after the restoration of tranquillity.
 3. The proportion which European should bear to native troops, in infantry, cavalry, and artillery respectively.
 4. How far the European portion of the army should be composed of troops of the line, taking India as parts of the regular tour of service, and how far of troops raised for service in India only.
 5. In connexion with this question the best means of providing for the periodical relief of the former portion, and of securing the efficiency of the latter.
 6. Whether it be possible to consolidate the European forces, so as to allow of exchange from one branch of the service to the other, and what regulations would be necessary and practicable to effect this object, with perfect justice to the claims of all officers now in the service of the East India Company.
 7. Whether there should be any admixture of European and native forces, either regimentally or by brigade.
 8. Whether the local European force should be kept up by draughts and volunteers from the line, or should be, as at present, separately recruited for in Great Britain.
 9. Whether it would be possible to raise any regiments in the colonies, either for temporary or permanent service in India.
 10. Whether the native forces should be regular or irregular, or both, and if so, in what proportions?
 11. Whether any native artillery corps should be sanctioned.
 12. Whether cadets sent out for service with native troops should, in the first instance, be attached to European regiments, to secure uniformity of drill and discipline.
- The financial status he described as satisfactory. The East India Company have borrowed only 4,421,000*l.* of the 8,000,000*l.* they took power to borrow; and they have means in hand more than

adequate to meet the disbursements until next session. He repeated what he had already stated, that the transfer of authority from the Company to the Crown ought to be in some manner formally announced; and with reference to interference with the religion of the natives, he read a passage from a despatch dated the 13th of April, sent to India by Lord Ellenborough, in the sentiments of which, he said, he fully concurred, which declared that strict neutrality should be observed on the part of the Government. There would, therefore, be an announcement of the transfer of authority from the Company to the Crown, accompanied by an assurance that the transfer would not involve any interference with the opinions and habits of the natives in regard to religion.

Mr. SPOONER said he could not sit still and hear it proclaimed that "strict neutrality" would be observed on the subject of religion without asking what "neutrality" meant.

Mr. ROEBUCK pointed out the danger of persons in possession of power employing themselves in endeavours to proselytise.

Mr. KINNAIRD quite agreed that the authority of the Government ought not to be brought to bear on matters of religion, but the proper course was not neutrality but toleration of all religions. Christian converts were as much entitled to protection and employment as any other persons—(hear, hear)—but the complaint was that in India the Christians had not that fair and equal justice which was extended to all other sects, and now they were told there was to be no change in that respect. That statement would not be very satisfactory to the country.

Mr. BOWYER could not understand what it was Mr. Spooner wanted. There were already three Protestant bishoprics in India, but the hon. member thought the Government influence should be used to propagate Christianity in that country.

Mr. SPOONER.—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. BOWYER thought the hon. gentleman had said the government ought to show a desire for the spread of Christianity—that it should use all its moral influence, but not force for that purpose. But there was a preliminary difficulty which the hon. gentleman had not considered. What kind of Christianity was to be taught? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The hon. gentleman no doubt considered him (Mr. Bower) to be little better than a Hindoo idolater—(laughter)—and the hon. member behind him (Mr. Gilpin), though not an idolater, would hardly be received by the hon. member for North Warwickshire as a Christian. Therefore, before requiring the Government to use its influence for the propagation of Christianity it would be better to decide what Christianity was meant. (Hear.)

Colonel SYKES congratulated the noble lord upon his declaration, upon his liberal feelings, his enlarged views, and his religious sentiments. (Hear, hear.) From personal experience he could deny the existence of any prejudice against Christian converts in India. It had been the object of the Indian Government for many years to separate itself entirely from idolatrous usages and practices. It had given up the Pilgrim-tax at Allahabad, and had abandoned the lands it held from Juggernaut, valued at three lacs of rupees. It would eventually entirely disconnect itself from the maintenance of idolatrous worship, but it could not do so all at once. The declaration of the noble lord would do more for us in India than anything that had been spoken during the whole progress of the discussion in that House. (Hear.)

Mr. GILPIN expressed his unqualified satisfaction with the manner in which the question had been treated by the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) Those who truly desired the spread of Christianity in India would wish to see Christianity set free from those horrible atrocities which, whether committed by black men or by white men, were utterly foreign to its nature, and only asked for a fair field for those who were disposed to teach Christianity for its own sake. He could not help thinking that in establishing a State church they had begun at the wrong end in India.

The discussion then ceased.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament was on Monday afternoon prorogued by Royal commission. The Lords Commissioners having taken their seats at the foot of the throne, the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to attend at the bar and hear the commission read. A few minutes afterwards, the Commons, headed by the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, appeared at the bar, and the clerk read a commission for giving the Royal assent to several acts agreed on by both houses.

Amongst the bills which then received the Royal assent were the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, the Government of India Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, Militia (service abroad) Act Continuance Bill, Militia Act Continuance (No. 2) Bill, Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, Universities (Scotland) Bill, Government of New Caledonia Bill, Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, New Writs Bill, Local Government Bill, Railway Cheap Trains Bill, Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill, Art Unions Indemnity Bill, Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, Chelsea Bridge Act Amendment Bill, Vaccinations (Ireland) Bill, Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill, Drafts on Bankers Law Amendment Bill, Civil Bills (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, Judgments (Ireland) Act

Amendment Bill, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, Lunatic (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, Medical Practitioners Bill, County Property Conveyance Bill, Legitimacy Declaration Bill, Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill, Public Health Bill, Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Act Amendment Bill, and several private bills.

The commission for proroguing Parliament was next read by the Clerk at the table, after which the LORD CHANCELLOR read the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at being enabled to release you from the duties of a session which, though interrupted, has, by your unremitting assiduity, been productive of many important measures.

Her Majesty is happy to believe that her relations with foreign powers are such as to enable her Majesty to look with confidence to the preservation of general peace.

Her Majesty trusts that the labours of the plenipotentiaries now sitting in conference at Paris may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them.

The efforts, the gallantry, and devotedness displayed in India by her Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company, have been above all praise; and her Majesty hopes that those efforts have already been so far crowned with success, that the formidable revolt which has raged throughout a large portion of her Indian possessions may now, under the blessing of Almighty God, be speedily suppressed, and peace be restored to those important provinces.

In this hope, her Majesty has given her willing assent to the act which you have passed, for transferring to her direct authority the government of her Indian dominions; and her Majesty hopes to be enabled so to discharge the high functions which she has assumed, as, by a just and impartial administration of the law, to secure its advantages alike to her subjects of every race and creed; and, by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empire in India.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the judicious liberality with which you have made provision for the exigencies of the public service.

The present state of the revenue authorises her Majesty to entertain a confident hope that the supplies which you have granted will be found fully adequate to the demands upon them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The sanitary condition of the metropolis must always be a subject of deep interest to her Majesty, and her Majesty has readily sanctioned the act which you have passed for the purification of that noble river, the present state of which is little creditable to a great country, and seriously prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an act whereby greater facilities are given for the acquisition by towns and districts of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the advantages of municipal self-government.

Her Majesty trusts that the act which you have passed for the future government of the Scotch Universities will be found highly advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound, moral, and religious education in Scotland.

The Transfer of Land Bill, which extends the power hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefeasible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the landed proprietors, and to advance the prosperity of that part of her Majesty's dominions.

The act to which her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; but her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.

Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the diligence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not insignificant importance.

Many of you, in returning to your respective counties, have extensive influence to exercise, and duties to perform, of hardly less value to the community than those from the labours of which you are about to be released; and her Majesty entertains a confident assurance that, under the guidance of Providence, that influence will be so employed, and those duties so performed, as to redound to your own honour, and to promote the general welfare and the happiness of a loyal and contented people.

In the Commons on Monday the Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Mr. WARREN gave notice that early next session he should move a resolution expressing the opinion of the house as to the principles upon which the Queen's Government in India should be hereafter regulated with reference to the promotion of education, and the adoption of other preparatory measures for extending Christianity among the natives.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had great pleasure in informing the house that arrangements had been made for opening the National Gallery. (Cheers.) After some little time, therefore, the National Gallery would always be opened on Saturday afternoons.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the adjournment of the house for the purpose of drawing attention to the state of the kingdom of Naples and the political tyranny which the king practised upon some of his imprisoned subjects. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said many distressing events in the kingdom of Naples might probably have been averted, had the diplomatic relations with this country continued. He could not say what prospect there was

of these relations being renewed, but when they were renewed, he hoped it would only be under circumstances that would be generally satisfactory to the people of this country. (Cheers.) The motion for the adjournment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE brought down a message from the Queen, in reply to an address, stating that her Majesty intended, in compliance with the terms of the address, to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the subject of harbours of refuge.

In answer to Mr. White, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the energetic operations now proceeding in China led the Government to anticipate a speedy and satisfactory termination of the war.

The house was then summoned to the Lords', and was absent for about half an hour.

On their return the members shook hands with the Speaker, and the session thus terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the sitting of the Lords on Wednesday the Earl of DERBY said, in reply to the Bishop of Oxford, that the Home Secretary had prepared the outline of a bill relative to the sale of beer, but he found the whole subject so complicated and difficult that it was quite impossible to deal with it in a satisfactory manner in the present session. The Government would, however, take the matter into their serious consideration during the recess, and he was not at all prepared to say that the most satisfactory mode of dealing with the subject would not be that suggested by the right rev. prelate—namely, the appointment of a select committee.

On Friday Lord CAMPBELL announced his intention of introducing, early next session, two bills for the reform in certain particulars of the criminal law.

Lord DUNGANNON gave notice, also for next session, of a bill on the subject of glebe houses; and Lord LYNCHURST that he would call attention to the arrangements proposed for the regulation and accommodation of the Royal Academy of Arts.

In reply to a question respecting the vacant plot of ground near St. Paul's Cathedral, the Earl of DERBY stated that only half the vacant site was to be built upon, and in such a manner as not to interfere with the view of the edifice. This partial surrender of the ground would, he added, involve a sacrifice of 45,000*l*.

The following is a list of the peers who voted against legalising the payment of expenses at elections:—Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Effingham, Earl Granville, Earl Carrington, Earl Minto, Earl St. Germans, Earl Somers, Viscount Eversley, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount Torrington, Lord Audley, Lord Boyle (Earl of Cork and Orrery), Lord Campbell, Lord Chesham, Lord Churchill, Lord Cranworth, Lord Ebury (teller), Lord Foley (teller), Lord Rivers, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Wycombe (Earl Shelburne).

INDIA.

The Bombay mail reached London on Monday with intelligence to July 5th. The following is a summary of the important intelligence received by this arrival:—

"Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwalior on the 16th June from the south-west; Brigadier Smyth approached it from the south-east. Early on the 17th a series of severe conflicts ensued on both sides of the town. On the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town captured by us. The fort was next day found abandoned. The Maharajah was conducted in state to his palace on the 19th. Four of our officers have fallen. During the four days we had captured twenty-seven guns, many elephants, and a vast amount of treasure. The fugitives had the Agra force in front, Napier on their rear, Rose and ours on their right and left flank.

"A large force, under General Roberts, left Nusserabad on the 29th, in the direction of Jeypore, where the mutineers are supposed to be assembling.

"On the 13th, General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Gogra. On the 9th the celebrated Moulvie, for whom 5,000*l*. had been offered, was killed.

"Oude continued much disturbed. The Governor-General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation, giving an amnesty to all but murderers. The results were not yet known."

Details of the capture of Gwalior have now been received. On the 16th Sir Hugh Rose left Sooloorlee, and surprised the cantonment of Moorar, after a short but decisive action. The enemy's cavalry bolted clean away almost at the very beginning of the fight; their infantry were not slow to follow their example, but they were soon overtaken by the Dragoons and Highlanders of the 71st. Altogether their loss is estimated at about 300. They did not make any stand at Moorar itself. On the morning of the 17th, Brigadier Smyth engaged the enemy and assailed their intrenched position. There was an intervening range of hills.

As soon as the infantry approached the hills, we gave such a cheer as evidently frightened the rascals, and

charged and took possession of the first range of hills. Instead of allowing us to remain and keep possession of what we had won, we were ordered to retire, and as we came again on the plain, we saw the whole brigade out, but retiring, and we then learnt that the enemy had made a flank movement in our camp, and the brigade was retiring to attack them. The rumour turned out to be incorrect, but unfortunately the evil was done. Immediately on our returning, the enemy re-occupied the hills we had vacated, and placed their guns so as to bring us under a cross-fire. It was whilst we were again moving up to the attack that Captain Anderson, of the Lancers, was wounded, and a few men. After a little time our artillery silenced their guns, our skirmishers took the hills, and the whole brigade advanced further on. You must understand that the range of hills was divided in two by a very large, deep, precipitous, dry nullah. By sunset we had possession of the hills on the right side of the nullah, and the enemy those on the left, which we ought to have held instead of allowing the enemy to do so. A squadron of the Hussars made a splendid charge, capturing three Horse Artillery guns and burning their camp. In this charge the Hussars had some officers and men killed and wounded. Lieut. Riley was wounded, and died the same evening, not of his wounds, but sunstroke. The heat during the day was something frightful; no less than eighty men and four officers of the 95th alone were knocked down by the sun—thank God, only one man died, the rest recovered. One of the Hussars died from sunstroke.

The Ranees of Jhansi is credibly reported to have been killed this day: she was shot through the chest. The Europeans say it was a rifle bullet which killed her, but this is very doubtful. Her body was burnt directly she died. She was in the habit of going about clad in male attire, and attended by a picked and well armed escort, and was constantly in the saddle, ubiquitous and untiring.

The grand attack on the enemy's positions was made from the south-west. Sir H. Rose had marched his division by a circuit of twelve miles to Kotah Keseral, joining Brigadier Smyth on the hills in front of the enemy on the afternoon of the 18th. The *Daily News* correspondent thus describes the result:—

The enemy in front of Brigadier Smyth had been keeping up a cannonade during the whole of the day at long range without doing much mischief, their nearest battery being on an acclivity on the left side of a nullah in front. On the morning of the 19th, preparations were made for a general reconnaissance. Heavy ordnance was brought out to the front, and skirmishers lined the hills. It was not Sir Hugh Rose's purpose to engage that day; but the enemy forced him to action. At noon it commenced by her Majesty's 86th taking possession of the battery on the left side of the nullah, which was done in gallant style. Then followed the occupation of the whole of the heights to the left by the 86th, the 71st taking those on the right. Between the heights on the left and the lines of Scindia's own army, there was a plain about a mile broad. This was lined by cavalry, covered by guns which fired from the walls of the lines. On coming to the edge of the ridge overlooking this plain, the 86th soon drove the cavalry off, having silenced every gun that showed a match. A detached force of the enemy now appeared on the extreme left, and threatened the flank. The skirmishers were, therefore, unable to go into the plain, particularly as they had far outrun their support. A company of the 95th came to the left; and Colonel Lowth, detaching half this company, and one-half of the 86th, sent them to attack the force on the left who now opened from two guns on the 86th. This company moved along the heights in beautiful style, and, walking straight up to the guns, captured both at the point of the bayonet. The 1st Lancers (Bombay) coming up, the skirmishers charged into the plain, and the enemy bolted in all directions; the cavalry, as usual, going without drawing a sabre.

In the cavalry charge the lancers captured some guns, but they went too far, and got amongst lanes, in one of which Cornet Mills was shot dead through the chest. The enemy plied their guns to the last, until our artillery was within three hundred yards of them—they then ran. The rebels this time were real mutineers, and their Golumdaue behaved very well, and served their guns beautifully. The Bombay artillery no doubt fire well, but it was thought that on this occasion the firing of the enemy was superior. The rebels were some thousand strong, headed by Tantia Topee. They were composed of men of some Bengal regiments and the Gwalior Contingent. The whole of the 5th Bengal Cavalry were there. How many they lost there is no knowing, as they burnt the bodies; but no doubt a good round number bit the dust. We took ten guns, all of which at one time belonged to the Bengal army; they had horse artillery guns with "Agra" and other names written on them. By three p.m. our men were swarming through the town, shooting down every Sepoy they came across. Before dark all the troops returned to camp, except the 86th and part of the 10th N.L., who kept the town.

No time was lost in organising a pursuit. The rebels had fled towards Sheepoor, in the direction of the Chumbul, avoiding the ford of Dhoolpore, and making for one higher up the stream. Orders were issued to move the 3rd Bengal Europeans, some Sikhs, and artillery across the Chumbul and up the south bank of the river, and thus the enemy were headed in that direction. Brigadier Napier, with a proper force, started westwards towards Sheepoor, and about thirty miles from Gwalior came up with the fugitives, captured twenty-five guns, and killed numbers of the enemy.

On the 20th of June Sir Hugh Rose and Sir R. Hamilton conducted the Maharajah of Gwalior to his palace. The streets through which they passed were lined by immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every appearance of attachment. The Baiza Bae, with the family of Scindia, returned under the escort of the Seepree Brigade, and were placed in the palace with the Maharajah. Two thousand men were set to work by the Prince in erecting barracks for our troops. One mournful event marred the joy of the day's success. The famous fort of Gwalior was reported to be evacuated, but a shot fired from its walls at the cavalcade proved that it was still occupied.

That this was the case had become known during the

morning to Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry stationed at the Kotwalee in the town. Finding upon inquiry that the enemy still in the fort numbered only 10 or 15 men, Rose proposed to Lieutenant Waller, of the same corps, who was with him, to go up with their party of Sepoys and take the place by storm. The other agreed. A blacksmith forced the outer gate for them, and they with their men rushing up forced five gates in succession, and gained the top unhurt. Here they separated their little band of about 20 into two bodies, and while Waller's attacked and shot the men who had worked a gun at the assailants during their ascent, Rose's cut up another small party of the rebels after a desperate hand-to-hand fight. From this encounter Rose escaped unhurt; but immediately afterwards, while advancing a few paces alone, he was shot through the body from behind a wall by a Pathan, said to have been Rahein Ali, of Bareilly—who, then emerging from his concealment, rushed upon Rose, and gave him two more wounds with a sword. He then advanced upon Waller and his party, by whom he was shot down. The fort was taken, but poor Rose's wounds proved rapidly fatal, to the very great concern of the whole force, to whom he was known as an excellent officer. I may mention, to avoid confusion, and as Captain Rose, of the Rifles, is, or rather was till lately with his uncle, that Lieutenant Rose was no relation to the General.

The Central India force is to be broken up, Brigadier Napier remaining in command at Gwalior.

The practical results of the military movement have been considerable—

In twenty days the Maharajah lost and won back his capital. On the 1st of June he fled to Agra, deposed by a rebel army of 14,000 or 15,000 men. On the 20th, he was reinstated with all the pomp required by the circumstances, and the rebels had been killed or dispersed and deprived of their guns, taken, as may be supposed, from the Maharajah's own arsenal. Sir Hugh Rose deserves a peerage. Unknown in India, he has persuaded those who most doubted his abilities, that they are of the highest order; unaccustomed to the fierce heat of the Indian sun, he has braved it successfully, and accomplished great things. He has earned his laurels, and we expect to see him here shortly and give him a reception warm as he deserves.

The rebels from Gwalior, with Tantia Topee, crossed the Chumbul, arriving at Sincemon on the 24th of June. On the 26th their numbers, with camp followers, were estimated at 15,000. They still retain a few small guns, mounted on elephants. They appear undecided as to whether they shall attack Jeypore or Churpore. A flying column, under General Roberts, from Nusserabad, advanced towards Jeypore on the 27th of June. Brigadier Showers marched for Futtehpore Sikri on the night of the 26th. He was to be reinforced by a detachment returning from Batpore to Agra.

In Rohilcund order was perfect; whilst on its southern border an incident of considerable influence on future movements had occurred. The celebrated Lucknow Moulvie, Ahmed Oolla Shah, whilst on a plundering expedition, with 500 horse, against the chief of Powayne, was killed.

It seems that he arrived, with a considerable body of cavalry and some guns, at a place called Powayne, about sixteen miles north-east of Shahjehanpore—held by a rajah whose conduct during the recent disturbance is under investigation by the authorities—and that the gates being shut against him, he commenced an attack upon the place. The Rajah, Juggernath Sing, glad to avail himself of an occasion for showing his present fidelity, led out his force, and engaged him in a fight, that is stated to have lasted three hours. The Moulvie was shielded from our bullets to perish at the hands of his countrymen. He fell in the engagement, and being decapitated by order of Boldeo Sing, the Rajah's brother, his trunk and head were sent in to Mr. Money, the Commissioner at Shahjehanpore, as the trespass offering of his chief. Thus has perished another of the most determined of the rebel leaders of Oude and Rohilcund.

Khan Bahadoor, Khan of Bareilly, and Ismael Khan, are supposed to have been present in the engagement in which the Moulvie fell.

The following account is given of the action at Nawabgunge:—

An important action has been fought at Nawabgunge, on the 12th of June, around which place various scattered bodies of the rebels had been slowly concentrating for the last two months, threatening an attack upon Lucknow, and declaring their determination to recapture it or to die in the attempt. Sir Hope Grant marched from Chinhut towards Nawabgunge, on the Fyzabad road, and there leaving his baggage advanced against the enemy. The rebels were under command of the Moulvie of Fyzabad, and numbered about 20,000 strong. They attacked our troops in the front, rear, and both flanks, with much determination, but our guns opening on them at 200 yards, told with fearful effect upon their ranks. The cavalry, consisting of two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodson's horse, then charged with the infantry and killed about 500 of the enemy, capturing also six guns. The total loss of the enemy was about 2,000, and among the slain were four rebel chiefs of note. This victory has cleared the neighbourhood of Lucknow, and the routed rebels have retreated towards Bitowlee.

Almost simultaneously with this victory came the news that Lord Canning had issued a new proclamation to the people of Oude. Its tenor is as follows:—

The Right Honourable the Governor-General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principals, seconds, and followers engaged in the same, during the past twelve months.

To all parties immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects, no hope of pardon, on arrest, can be held out; they must pay the forfeit of the laws of this and every civilised country have decreed to a mere brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offence, while they live, will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms.

To all those who have offered asylum to refugees or others, being the murderers of Christian British subjects, and known them to have been such, or who have been

leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the Right Honourable the Governor-General can only offer terms of life: the punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the state. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th day of September next, will have their lives guaranteed to them, after which date, should they still continue in arms, or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority in whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil or military.

To all others, second to principals, zemindars, sepoys, disarmed, fugitives throughout the country, or any person whatsoever in arms against the Government, not acting on his own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, the Right Honourable the Governor-General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocations, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and an act of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however, continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away.

Instructions were at the same time sent out to the district magistrates, that all mutineers consenting to come in should be disarmed and allowed to take their departure unmolested. They were to have no promise of immunity, however, lest some amongst them should turn out to have been concerned in the murder of Europeans and Christians. With respect to insurgents not mutineers who might come in and lay down their arms, they were to receive a full pardon on condition of registering their names and places of abode, and of going home and remaining peaceably. It remains yet to be seen what this new policy will produce.

In Behar the bands driven out from Jugdespore by Sir Edward Lugard, have committed great ravages amongst the indigo factories on both banks of the Ganges. What is worse, Umma Singh, after being driven out and committing these ravages, has returned to Jugdespore. Rattray, with 500 Sikhs, and Brigadier Douglas, from Buxur, had been sent afresh to put him down. The cutting down of the jungles, at the same time, proceeded actively.

At Allahabad Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Canning were united. In the Doab all was pretty quiet. Tej Sing, of Mynpoorie, who had re-occupied Ajeetmul quite lately, frightened at the arrival of Riddell's column at Dholpore, surrendered, and is now a prisoner. Gunga Sing, the chief of Bah, near Delhi, fled to join the Gwalior rebels.

Nana Sahib is still in Oude. Calpee has been occupied by the 5th Fusiliers from Cawnpore, and Whitlock's column disposed, without a blow, of a chief named Narram Row and his army near Banda, taking many guns, and a considerable amount of powder and stores.

In the southern Mahratta country all is quiet since the death of the Rajah of Nurgood, the Jurebeerdam of Meeruj and Sangulee having surrendered between them 400 cart loads of ammunition and all their arms.

Sir Colin Campbell has issued a complimentary order to the troops upon going into cantonments, and active operations of any magnitude are now suspended until the end of the rainy season.

The Governor-General, it is said, is about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta, with the view of returning to Europe.

We (*Bombay Times*) regret to hear that Mr. H. Russell, the *Times* special correspondent in India, who has arrived at Simla, is still a great sufferer, and not able to walk from the severe injury sustained from the kick of his horse.

At Delhi two of the murderers of a Mrs. Matthews had been hanged. They were principals in the act, and it was elicited in evidence at their trial that they had stripped the deceased, who was a very old woman, naked, and covered her with straw, to which they set fire, hoping by this torture to induce her to show where her money was hidden. The ruffians died as they had lived, fanatics to the last. They addressed the crowd and said, "Salaam Hindoos and Mussulmans; take notice, we die for our religion." Their bodies were sent to the dissecting school.

The *Pera*, which arrived on Saturday at Southampton, has brought in all ninety-four passengers, among whom are Colonel D'Aguilar, C.B., and lady, and Mr. Baily and family, from Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. Tod and Dr. Pearce, from Madras; Captain Dowell, R.N., several naval officers, and Colonel Burmeister, 59th Regiment, from China; Captain Hallett, R.N., from Malta; also several gallant young officers who have distinguished themselves in India during the present campaign, and a few ladies who have shared in the general sufferings. Amongst the latter is Mrs. Casey, and three children, widow of the late J. A. Casey, legal accountant and assistant field engineer to the Chief Engineer at Lucknow. She narrowly escaped by running into the intrenchments, losing everything. Her husband was wounded by a musket shot, and died a few days after. Her youngest son, two years old, died, a perfect skeleton. Her eldest son was killed by the fragment of a shell from the enemy, which knocked the right side of his head off at his mother's feet. Her other two children were wounded by the same shell. She also lost her brother-in-law, who was killed at Arrah by a musket shot, being at the time chief officer of the *Bombay steamer*. Seldom have we heard of more sorrow and losses being united in one case.

There was a large arrival of wounded troops from Delhi and Agra on Sunday at Chatham. They had disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Com-

pany's troop ship *Seringapatam*. A large number of the invalids were wounded at Delhi, Meerut, and Agra, and several have lost an arm.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the principal political speech which the Emperor is expected to make during his visit to the western departments will not be pronounced at Cherbourg but at a banquet at Rennes. It is expected to be altogether pacific.

It is also stated that the Emperor on the occasion of his fête will publish a decree granting a full and free pardon for all offences of the press previously committed. It is added that several of the restrictions by which the press is trammelled are to be removed, but all future offences are to be punished with increased severity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* is at pains to inform the public by telegraph that "the visit paid by the Count de Cavour to the Emperor was simply one of courtesy, and had no political character whatever."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte with reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into; and all guilty persons of whatever rank will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities payable by the towns who have had any share in the massacre will be given to all who have suffered either in person or in property.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, in answer to random suggestions that the fortifications of Cherbourg may be made subservient to a sudden invasion of England, observes that, notwithstanding all the advantages of railways, it is impossible for an army of invasion—even if destined only to proceed by land—to be got ready without the country threatened being warned a long while beforehand. How much more impossible therefore must it be to surprise a neighbouring country with an army that must be embarked in ships. The French military journal in support of its argument calls to mind the fact that the 37,000 men composing the invading army of Algeria, which sailed from Toulon in May 24, 1830, required three months preparation, and the assembling of a fleet of 100 ships of war, and 400 merchantmen for transports, before they could be got to sea. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* recommends these figures to the consideration of the *Times*, remarking that they are of a nature to allay the apprehension that England will wake up some fine morning and find two or three hundred thousand Frenchmen effecting an unexpected landing on her coasts.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Chamber of Representatives began on Monday week a debate on the proposed fortifications of Antwerp. The Government proposal is that the *enceinte* shall be enlarged so as to include two new docks and building yards, and that some ill-placed works shall be destroyed, and others be substituted in better positions. General Bertin, the Minister of War, said there is no desire to be able to concentrate the whole army within the walls of Antwerp. The idea of the Government is, that in case of invasion, which is never absolutely unforeseen, the army should be enabled to keep the field as long as it could hold its ground successfully, and fall back, in case of need, upon Antwerp, which would then become the central and sole point of the national defence of the country. On the other side, M. Loos, burgomaster of Antwerp, contended that the whole defences should be enlarged so as thoroughly to protect the town. M. Thieffry (Left) admitted the possibility of a sudden invasion; the country should, therefore, be prepared for defence. He could not admit an extension of the means of defence of Antwerp, no matter on what scale, except on the condition of the simultaneous demolition of the other fortresses. Should the Government not declare itself on this point he should vote against the grant of any money for the object of the bill.

The debate continued all last week, and was adjourned to Tuesday. The ministry does not feel certain of success. Eighteen or twenty members of the Left obstinately resist the solicitations of the Government. Several of the Liberal members are much displeased with the dictatorial attitude of MM. Rogier and Frere. It is understood that the Prime Minister has a *carte blanche* from the King either to withdraw the bill or to close the session in case of an adverse vote on the first article.

SWITZERLAND.

At the late election for President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Frey-Herosé, the Catholic and ultra-Conservative candidate, was elected, and M. Staempfli, the Liberal and popular candidate, was defeated. Some suspicion, however, arose, and on an investigation of the matter it was found that the ballot-box had been tampered with, and twenty-two votes deducted from M. Staempfli's score. On this fact becoming known a second election took place, and the result was that Staempfli was nominated President, by sixty-eight votes against sixty-one for Frey-Herosé. Frey-Herosé was elected Vice-President by sixty-nine votes against forty-one for Knusel. Staempfli and Frey-Herosé have accepted their nominations. The Federal Assembly is dissolved. It will meet next time on the 10th of January.

Count de Cavour, on arriving at Geneva, was received with every mark of respect. A complimentary

address was delivered to him on the occasion by the vice-president of the Grand Council. In his reply he said:—

"It causes me great joy to see the sympathy which you entertain for my countrymen, and for the Government of my country, which has entered, though late, on the path of progress which you have so long pursued. On our part, we entertain similar sentiments of friendship for you. . . . Both populations have the same instincts, the same affections, and the same mutual esteem; and I am happy to see the sympathy which the enlightened people of Geneva entertain for my nation. Another part of the address just presented to me has caused me unmixed satisfaction, and I thank all of you here for it with all my heart. I refer to the wishes expressed for the independence of Italy. The expression of these sentiments shall ever remain engraved on my mind, and perhaps a day may come on which we will remind you of them."

NAPLES.

The King has pardoned seven of the convicts of Sapri who had been sentenced to die. The capital punishment of Nicotera and two others had been transmuted into one of penal servitude for life, that of four others into twenty-five years' compulsory labour in chains. The sentence of the Court does not say a word about the English and Sardinian subjects.

Other advices state that the King has lately authorised several exiles to return to their country, and has restored to liberty some political prisoners. Among the former are the well-known Father Ventura, the Duke della Verduca, and M. Scalia, who represented the Sicilian revolution in London.

TURKEY.

In the fresh petition which the Christians in Candia have addressed to the Consuls, they say:—

We again protest against the sanguinary and infamous treatment to which we are constantly exposed on the part of the native Turks. We have hitherto suffered in silence. We now make our sufferings known to you begging that they may be laid as soon as possible before the Sublime Porte through your legations at Constantinople, so that an end may be put to them. 1. The Turks have assassinated Christians in the southern provinces without any motive. 2. They have violated and mutilated females in the same province after having despoiled them of all they possessed. 3. They have ill-treated and robbed all those who have been unfortunate enough to fall in with their bands, or have been surprised by them. 4. They more particularly ill-treated in the most horrible manner the Bishop of Aroadia, who was proceeding from his usual residence to a place of greater security; they stopped him on the road, and after taking away his clothes and money, plucked out his beard, beat him, and left him on the ground in a most pitiable condition. 5. They have cut down or burnt the olive and other fruit trees in a great number of localities; and in other parts they have torn up the small trees, and carried them away for their own use. 6. They have everywhere cut down the crops of the Christians in the fields, and destroyed what they could not carry away. 7. They have in many places ill-used the women in the presence of their husbands, whom they bound hand and foot; they have acted in a similar manner to a number of young girls both in towns and in the country. 8. They have carried off from the convent of St. George 12,000 piastres in cash, and precious objects to the value of 20,000 piastres more. 9. They have broken open the doors of the two churches of Rethymo, and on entering smashed the images, the lamps, and other sacred objects, and having torn open tombs, took away the bones, and scattered them about. We have been deeply affected also, not at a chastisement inflicted on a Christian guilty of having killed a Turk who made a revolting attempt on him, but at the ferocity with which his body was dragged through all the streets of the town. We can no longer bear such treatment on the part of the native Turks of our island. We beseech you, therefore, in our despair, to make known our sufferings to the Porte, in order that our august Sovereign may take pity on us. (Here follow the signatures.)

Accounts received from Candia to the 19th state that the firman, which was published on the 15th, contained several very serious alterations; the Christians, therefore, required that the text of it should be re-established in a manner conformable to the promises which had been given to them. For two days hesitation was manifested on the part of the Turkish authorities; some disturbances took place, and fears were entertained at Canoa of fresh massacres. At Retimo the Turks were guilty of great excesses. The Christian camp were about to avenge themselves, when at length Sami Pasha yielded. The Christians, to the number of 10,000, all armed, returned to their homes in order to prepare for the elections. The Turks refused to evacuate the fortresses. Some difficulties subsequently occurred, in consequence of an attempt of Sami Pasha to break faith with the Christians, but he ultimately signed the proclamation, as the latter required.

Accounts from the frontiers of Bosnia of the 24th of July state that the battle which took place between the Turks and Christians at the beginning of the month was most sanguinary. The Bey Kulanowitch appeared on the field of battle with 2,000 mounted horsemen, but he was killed, with 267 of his men. The Christians were the victors on all points, and they advanced to the road which leads from Nowr to Predjar. They captured several horses, and the Christian Woivode mounted the white horse of the Bey Kulanowitch. The Turks rallied near Koharoz. They bombarded and destroyed the village, and drove the Christians to the Austrian territory.

AMERICA.

A terrible accident occurred on the 15th ult., on the New York and Erie railroad, by which six persons were killed, and forty more wounded; some of

them without hopes of recovery. It was caused by a broken rail near Port Jervis; the train went off the rail at this point, and down the embankment, which is about thirty feet deep.

The United States' army entered Salt Lake City on the 26th of June. The Mormons had not returned to their homes. Provo was their rallying point.

Accounts from Mexico report that Guadalupe was about to capitulate to the Constitutionalists. The rival forces were approaching each other. The siege of Vera Cruz had been abandoned. The *New York Herald* states that the United States' Minister had been ordered to leave Mexico, and that the British Minister had similar orders, unless a better disposition was exhibited towards British creditors.

WEST INDIES.

The West India and Pacific mails arrived at Southampton on Sunday.

The weather throughout the whole of the West India islands has been favourable for reaping the present crop, which will be an average one. There was plenty of tonnage, and produce abundant. The aspect of the young cane was very promising. A great want of labour was experienced at most of the islands. At present the whole of the islands are healthy.

At Jamaica the question of immigration continues to occupy the attention of the press. His Excellency had convened a meeting of the immigration commissioners for the consideration of the whole question of immigration into that island. He recommended and authorised the appropriation of 20,000*l.* out of the balance in the hands of the Land and Immigration Commissioners, of the loan of 100,000*l.* raised for immigration purposes, for the introduction of Chinese labourers into the colony; and further directed that the balance of 53,000*l.* be appropriated in the introduction of Africans and other labourers. Intelligence from the mining districts continues favourable; the general health is good.

A number of the Africans lately imported by the French Government into Martinique has made their escape over to the neighbouring islands of Dominica and St. Lucia. A demand for their restoration made by the Martinique authorities had not been complied with.

All English men-of-war have been withdrawn from the coast of Cuba with the exception of the *Devastation*, with Commodore Kellett on board, which was cruising off Havannah with a few cases of fever. Yellow fever and smallpox were very prevalent at Havannah.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

END OF THE BASUTA WAR.

We have received files of Cape papers to the 20th of June. The *Cape Town Mail* says:—

The principal events in this part of the world have been the prorogation of the Cape Parliament by Sir George Grey on the 5th inst., and the cessation of hostilities between the Free State and Moshesh, the Basuta chief. These hostilities have proved of much shorter duration than was anticipated, the only result being that both parties have suffered an amount of damage which it will take years of peace to repair. It appears that about the 10th of May the Boer force, estimated variously at from 1,000 to 5,000 men, reached almost without opposition, the neighbourhood of Thaba Bosigo, the principal station of Moshesh, where he had concentrated an army of from 12,000 to 15,000 men. The sequel is thus related by an eye witness:—

Imagine a semi-circular range of hills, averaging from 80 to 100 feet in height. In the centre of this curve runs a narrow gorge, separating Moshesh's hill partially from the chain. At the foot of this is a ditch extending to almost the whole length of the hills. In these were ambushed the whole Kaffir (Basuta) commando. Our larger lay facing this curve, on a high piece of ground, about 1,500 yards from Moshesh's town, and divided from the enemy's position by two sluits, one of which is very deep, and can be crossed in only one or two places. To attack the Kaffirs, our men had to cross these ditches, under the fire of Moshesh's sharpshooters, who were sheltered on the hill. Van der Walt, in consequence, proposed that about 200 men should storm the hill, while a reserve of 300 advancing through the ditches, might act as a check to the enemy from attacking in our rear. To this Senekal objecting, ordered the men simply to advance with the cannon beyond the first ditch, and shell the house at the foot of the hill; after doing which, he called a krygsraad, and proposed that, as seemingly the strength of the enemy exceeded what he had imagined, all further offensive operations should be suspended until aid arrived from Pretorius; and that the commando should retreat to some spot where the cattle might be better provided with grass, and there await the expected reinforcement. From this Van der Walt dissented, and proposed that if the army did not advance against the town we should break up and go home. Accordingly, to our utter disgust and surprise, the commando retreated from before Moshesh's town, on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., without making one attempt to take the town, and without the loss of a single individual.

A correspondence has been opened between Mr. Boshoff, the President of the Free State, and Pretorius, the head of the Transvaal Republic, and it appears probable that an alliance, if not a union, will take place between these communities. In the meantime, Moshesh has acted with great moderation, forbearing to follow up his advantage, and declaring his earnest wish to be allowed to live with his people in peace.

The Kaffir servants recently engaged by colonists are fast leaving their employers.

Immigration was progressing favourably. All the immigrants that had arrived were employed, and facilities were adopted by the colonists for obtaining more by free and assisted passages.

The breakwater in Table Bay was to be built by colonial funds, as Government declined to assist.

The Natal colony is tranquil. Some anxiety was

felt lest the native population, or the tribes adjacent, should take part in the quarrel between the Basutas and the Free State, but no disposition of the kind has been manifested, and it has been ascertained that none have left the colony for that purpose. On the other hand, an expression of sympathy with the sufferings of the Free State farmers has been signed by a considerable number of the white inhabitants, and transmitted to the president; but the Natal Government has wisely followed the example set by that of this colony, in proclaiming a strict neutrality. The cultivation of sugar is engaging much attention, and promises to be highly remunerative.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

By a letter from Brienz we learn that Monte Rosa, the great rival of Mont Blanc, has already been twice "done" this season by English travellers.

Mr. Albert Smith landed at Alexandria, from the Indian packet *Pera*, on the 16th ult., in good health and spirits, and immediately commenced a journey across the Egyptian desert, on his way to China.

The veteran missionary, the Rev. R. Moffat, is still in Cape Town. Probably he will not leave for the interior of Africa before the middle of July next, in consequence of other missionaries being expected from England by next steamer.—*Cape Argus*, June 17.

The French and Italian committees for the subscription to a monument to Daniel Manin have adopted the proposal of the French deputation that the monument should represent in a particular manner Manin's leading idea—the independence and unity of Italy.

The States of the Duchy of Nassau have almost unanimously adopted a motion for suppressing gambling-houses. Should the Government of Nassau give its consent, the two important gaming establishments of Wiesbaden and Ems will have to be closed.

THE NEW GOLD REGIONS.

Advices from the Frazer River to the middle of June have been received *via* San Francisco. Two steamers had begun to run up and down the Frazer River with the sanction of Governor Douglas. The war-ship *Satellite* was stationed at the river's mouth to prevent unlicensed boats from going up, and to stop all boats carrying spirituous liquors. Governor Douglas and Captain Prevost of the *Satellite* had gone up the river, appointed custom-house officers to prevent illegal trading, and had chosen magistrates from among the diggers to keep the peace. "The Hudson's Bay Company is pursuing a conciliatory course, and keeping favour successfully." The goods of Americans convicted of illegal trading had been confiscated. The miners were allowed to carry full supplies for themselves. The yield of gold, notwithstanding the height of the waters, is good. The average is from ten to sixteen dollars a day, while "big strikes" amounting to 250 dollars, are sometimes reported. A couple of miners, using one rocker, made 1,340 dollars in ten days. At Hill's Bar, those at work had for some time averaged about fifty dollars a day. The gold is obtained by washing upon the bars of the rivers. The implements used are of the rudest kind—in one instance the trunk of a tree perforated by an "iron spoon." Provisions were very expensive. The Indians were quiet and engaged in gold digging themselves, or in earning high wages as guides and helps. Down to the receipt of the latest despatches only one fatal collision had occurred with the Indians. More must, in the nature of things, be soon expected. The aborigines are fully as eager for gold as the strangers. They are well aware of the money value of their labour, and refuse to work for less than from five to eight dollars a day. At Hill's Bar, there are some 500 of them, under the command of a chief who has, for some mysterious reason, taken the name of the excellent and learned Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Chief Pollock divides the Anglo-Saxons with whom he comes into contact into "Bostons," and "King George's men," playful names by which he is pleased respectively to designate the Americans and the English.

The reports from the gold district had produced effects in California described as a "vast commotion," a "fever," a "mania," an "universal stampede" northwards. A letter from San Francisco, June 21, gives a glimpse of the state of the country.

San Francisco looks like a mining city—just as she seemed ten years ago. Her streets are alive with red, blue, and grey-shirted men—rough, stalwart fellows, ranging about in squads with picks, shovels, pans, blankets, and primitive little rockers on their shoulders. Almost a decade has passed since such scenes were witnessed here. Shopkeepers are overrun with customers they have never dreamt of seeing at their counters. This is the grand purchasing point of all sorts of miners' supplies for the vast hordes of people congregating here from every part of California, bound for Puget Sound. Fully 12,000 persons have departed for the land of promise in the last two months, and probably the actual total is not less than 15,000. That the next two months will carry off an equal number there is no question, and it is safe to assume, from all present appearances, that the entire exodus from California during the first six months of the Frazer River fever will reach the enormous figure of 40,000. The rapidity and extent of this emigration has never been paralleled. The arrivals by up-river steamers in San Francisco during the last week have averaged five hundred nightly of the Frazer River-bound, and it is safe to say that the departures from this city for the north have reached the same daily average. Those who have lately travelled through the mountains say that the principal roads in the interior present an appearance similar to the retreat of a routed army.

Stages, express waggons, and vehicles of every character, are called into requisition for the immediate emergency, and all are crammed, while whole battalions are pressing forward on horse or muleback and on foot. Of course, the shipments of merchandise from San Francisco are very large, to keep pace with this almost instantaneous emigration of thousands to a region totally unsupplied with the commodities necessary for their use and sustenance. The mania is by no means limited to miners, but seems to have operated with inflaming power on all classes alike. Even newspaper men, the most inveterate and pertinacious of all, are about leaving in considerable numbers. A lively business has been doing within the last few days in the hardware and clothing lines, as well as by the vendors of groceries and provisions. Almost all from the interior require a new fit out, in whole or in part. Revolvers, rifles, shot-guns and knives, pickaxes, shovels and hoes, rocker-iron drills and rifle-boxes, flannel shirts, thick coats and pants, water-boots, oil-cloths and waterproof clothes-bags, and a thousand other articles "too numerous to mention," have been in demand. So great is the rush, that although numerous sailing-vessels are up for Frazer River, yet hundreds will be unable to obtain immediate passage, and we learn that hundreds more are waiting at Sacramento and Stockton for conveyance to this city.

There is very likely some exaggeration in this report. Here are the hard facts. Before the end of June, 9,216 registered passengers had left San Francisco for Frazer's River. The actual number may be fairly taken as exceeding the registered number by about a fourth. Thus the *Cortes*, which sailed on the 17th of June, had only 900 registered, but 1,400 actual passengers. The *Panama*, which sailed on the 14th, had really 900 passengers, but only 570 on the register. It appears a fair computation that between 12,000 and 15,000 adventurers had left California for British Columbia before the end of June, and it was considered by no means impossible that ere the season expired the aggregate number of emigrants might reach 40,000.

According to the latest intelligence from Washington, General Scott has issued preparatory orders for all the available troops on the Atlantic seaboard to be ready to reinforce the army in Washington territory. This is partly done in consequence of the aggressive movements of the Indians. But we must remember that the Washington territory is on the borders of British Columbia.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

This (Wednesday) afternoon her Majesty will embark at Osborne for Cherbourg, on board the royal yacht. Only two ships of war will attend her. It was never intended that her Majesty should be escorted by a large fleet of line-of-battle ships and screw frigates, as stated. The other vessels constituting the squadron besides the *Victoria* and *Albert* will be the yachts *Osborne*, *Black Eagle*, *Vivid*, and *Banshee*, containing the Lords of the Admiralty and their friends, with the troop-ship *Urgent*, which will be fitted up for the accommodation of a number of naval and marine officers.

Two of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will go to Cherbourg—viz., the *Pera* and *Salsette*. The *Pera* is the largest ship in the company's fleet, being 2,620 tons burden. The *Salsette* is 1,900 tons burden. Both the *Pera* and *Salsette* are screw steamers. The *Pera* is intended at present to convey the members of the House of Commons to Cherbourg. The *Court Journal* says:—Several of the Ministers will accompany her Majesty to Cherbourg. Two of the Secretaries of State are expected to remain in town, and two will accompany the Queen.

On the 6th of August there will be a yacht race from Yarmouth Roads, near the Needles rocks, in the Isle of Wight, to a buoy inside Cherbourg Harbour, for the Emperor's gold cup. Nearly fifty yachts are already entered for the race. They will start at daylight. The starting of a vast fleet of the largest and most splendid yachts in the world will be one of the finest imaginable, and their crossing the British Channel will form a magnificent scene.

The Hon. Major Fitzmaurice has received orders from the Admiralty to light the whole of the ships attending her Majesty to Cherbourg with his new life light.

The Minister of the Interior has decided that passports shall not be required of passengers disembarking at Cherbourg from English boats during the *fêtes*. The only condition of this privilege is that the captains of boats shall furnish lists of their passengers.

It is remarked that Cherbourg was taken on August 8, 1758, by an English fleet, commanded by Lord Howe, and that on August 5, 1858, an English fleet, with a grandson of Lord Howe (Admiral Fremantle) as second in command, will bring the Queen of England to Cherbourg to dine with the Emperor of the French in the harbour.

The Mayor of Cherbourg, through the *Moniteur*, gives an official contradiction to the reports that persons arriving to see the *fêtes* cannot find lodgings, and that for rooms still unlet very high prices are demanded, adding that accommodation may be had at very reasonable rates.

An English engineer, in a description published in the *Times* of the works at Cherbourg, says:—

Unquestionably when the works still unfinished shall have been executed, Cherbourg will constitute one of the most formidable military and naval posts of the world. The tales we hear of its quays being adapted for the embarkation at one time of 100,000 men are of course absurd; but, even when all allowances are made for the terror and excitement of the moment, it must be a matter not only for admiration of the skill and energy of the French Government and of the French engineers in effecting the great things they have done, but, also, it must be a matter of importance to us to inquire whether we at home have a military and naval harbour so well and so conveniently arranged as is the

one at Cherbourg. It is certain that the harbour works and breakwater of Cherbourg must have cost at least between 6,000,000. and 7,000,000. sterling. Costly as they have been, however, they appear to answer the purpose for which they were designed. . . . But in their admiration of the marvellous works of Cherbourg, the commercial and even the military public should not lose sight of what has been done of late to improve the other ports on the northern shores of France. At L'Orient, St. Malo, Carentan, Port en Bessin, Isigny, Caen, Havre, Fécamp, Dieppe, &c., great improvements have been made.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

An important State paper was presented to the House of Lords on Saturday. It contains a copy of a letter addressed by the Earl of Ellenborough (28th of April), as President of the Board of Control, to the Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of education in India. His lordship expressed his fears that the result of the instructions sent out by the Court in 1854 had not been so favourable as was anticipated, and doubted the sincerity of the adhesion of the people to the new system. He says it ought to be made clear to the people of India that the Government does not desire to assist in the education of a single child not brought to the school with the full, voluntary, and unsolicited consent of its parents; he exposes the danger of exclusively educating the lower classes (who alone appear to care for our schools), and of making them discontented by not causing the education to be so extensive as they might wish. He contends for the education of the higher classes first, by founding colleges for them exclusively, and by giving commissions in the army to competent sons of native gentlemen. Both these plans the noble earl thinks might, if judiciously carried out, tend to give a national character to our government, and unite the higher classes in its support. Lord Ellenborough is very jealous of Government aid to missionaries in India. The primary object of the missionary, he observes, is to proselytise, and he only educates in order to extend his own creed (Christianity). Now, by creating the idea that education and proselytism are convertible terms, the missionary materially impedes the measures of Government directed to education alone. This view of the bad effect of any connexion, or appearance of such, between the Government and the missionaries, has been taken by "some of the most pious and able men ever employed under the Government of India," and in their judgment the Earl of Ellenborough is proud to acquiesce. He evidently thinks the Bengal mutiny solely due to an all-pervading fear that the Government desired, through education, to convert the people. He objects, for obvious reasons, to grant Government aid to missionary schools, even for purely secular education, and he thinks that the withholding of the aid of Government from all schools with which missionaries are connected the best means to tranquillise the minds of the natives and to restore to us their lost confidence. This State paper is followed by a memorandum from the pen of Sir G. Clerk, K.C.B., Secretary to the Board of India. It supplies much valuable information respecting the real character and effect of our educational "system" in India. Sir G. Clerk is firmly opposed to the "present erroneous system of insidious attempts at conversion by means of schools professedly secular; he would sever the missionaries from all connexion with the measures of Government," in order that they may continue to be at least respected by the natives of India, as they formerly deservedly were throughout that country; and he would avoid proselytism, open or disguised. It would be prudent, in short (observes Sir George), to put an end to crudities and frivolities, lately deplored by one of the ablest publicists in India in these terms:—"It is universally confessed that education in India has hitherto been, from top to bottom, a system of parroting and imitation—a delusion and a snare; it is high time to see that we have something to substitute in its room."

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is an official list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1857, and the 20th day of June, 1858, and charged upon the Civil List (pursuant to Act the 1st of Victoria, cap. 2):—

November 14, 1857.—Mrs. Harriet Wright Williamson, in consideration of the literary merits of her son, the late Hugh Miller, and the reduced circumstances in which she is placed; in trust to Mr. Robert Ross and Mr. Jeremiah Joyner—30*l*.

November 23, 1857.—Edward Capern, in consideration of his literary merit, and the narrow circumstances in which he is placed, 40*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Mrs. Charlotte Rowcroft, in consideration of the civil services of her husband, the late Charles Rowcroft, Her Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, who died while in discharge of his duty; in trust to Mr. John Abel Smith, and Mr. Samuel Richards, M.D.—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Mrs. Eliza Mary Hillier, in consideration of the civil services of her husband, the late Mr. Hillier, consul in China, who died from the effects of the climate, and of the destitute condition in which she was left at his decease; in trust to Mr. Lawrence Burleigh and the Rev. Edward John Hillier—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Mrs. Mary A. Jerrold, in consideration of the eminent literary acquirements of her husband, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold; in trust to Messrs D. Swann and Hepworth Dixon—100*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Dr. Robert Archibald Armstrong, in consideration of his philological labours as Gaelic lexicographer—40*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Miss Mary H. L. Lander and Miss Emily Lander, in consideration of the eminent services of their father, the late Mr. John Lander, who died from the effects of the climate while exploring the river

Niger, and of the straitened circumstances in which they were placed at his decease; in trust to Mr. John Livett and Mr. James Nicholas Livett—50*l*. each.

February 15, 1858.—Stephen Henry Bradbury, in consideration of his contributions to literature—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Louisa Catharine Paria, Fanny Cresswell Paria, Jane Gregor Paria, Rosa Caroline Paria, and Sarah Eleanor Paria, in consideration of the scientific acquirements of their father, the late Dr. Paria, the benefits he conferred by his addition to the knowledge of geology, and of their present scanty means; in trust to Mr. Justice Cresswell and Alexander A. Knox, Esq.—150*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Mrs. Rachel Catherine Andrews Montgomery, in consideration of the contributions to theology and poetical literature by her husband, the late Rev. Robert Montgomery, author of "Satan," &c.; in trust to Mr. A. Turner and the Rev. F. C. Cook—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Dame Isabella Letitia Barnard, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Major-General Sir Henry W. Barnard, K.C.B., who died in command of the army at the siege of Delhi; in trust to Major-General J. R. Crawford and Mr. L. Antrobus—200*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Francis Davis, in consideration of his contributions to Irish literature—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Miss Jessie P. Hogg, in consideration of the literary merits of her father, the late James Hogg, the Scottish poet, familiarly known as the "Ettrick Shepherd," in trust to Major W. Blackwood and Mr. J. Blackwood—40*l*.

February 15, 1858.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dick, in consideration of the merits of her husband, the late Dr. Dick, as a moral and theological writer, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is now placed; in trust to Mr. Thomas Dick and Mr. James Kennedy—50*l*.

February 15, 1858.—The Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Annabella Anson, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late General the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, who died of disease when in active service; in trust to Lord Forester and the Earl of Chesterfield—200*l*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday evening a very numerous and crowded meeting was held at Guildford, to which all the Liberal candidates were invited. Mr. Murrrough and Mr. Campbell only attended. Mr. Campbell, in the course of his address, referred to the prominent political topics of the day. As to Church-rates, he concurred with the recent resolution of the House of Commons for their abolition. He was a member of the National Church himself, and he was of opinion that her endowed revenues would enable the fabric to be honourably sustained; if not, he should be glad to see the question settled by some partial means being otherwise provided. He approved of the voluntary principle, but he did not think that it would be sufficient for the purpose; still, he came to the conclusion that the abolition of Church-rates was imperatively called for. He announced himself favourable to measures of progressive reform. Mr. Murrrough fully agreed with the suggestion for the electors to choose their man beforehand. If the decision was against him, he would most willingly retire, for he was not desirous of playing into the hands of the Tories. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a resolution was ultimately passed, to the effect that the Liberal electors should select a candidate from the three gentlemen at present in the field, and agree to give him their individual support. It was stated that Mr. Onslow will not enter into any arrangement of that kind.

On Saturday Mr. Kekewich was accepted as the Conservative candidate to succeed Lord Churston in the representation of South Devon. No opposition is threatened.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn has issued an address, in which he announces his intention of contesting the borough of Manchester when a vacancy occurs. He states that his political opinions are "sincerely and truly liberal," but that he is not "a Radical." He is opposed to the ballot, and does not desire either universal or household suffrage; but "would assimilate the franchise in counties and boroughs, lower the present standard, and at once adopt machinery by which many professional and educated men, at present disqualified, should be entitled to vote."

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 4, 1858.

THE CHERBOURG FETES.

The *Royal Albert*, 121, screw, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons, and the *Renown*, 91, screw, Captain Forbes, were to sail this morning. Probably they will remain outside Cherbourg until the Royal squadron comes up with them, the superior speed of the Queen's yachts requiring that the escort, if that word be not a misnomer, shall be considerably ahead.

The excitement about visiting Cherbourg, in France, Jersey, and Guernsey, was increasing. Several steamers have been running daily from Havre to Cherbourg, conveying passengers. In Jersey even the oyster smacks have been engaged to convey passengers to the Cherbourg *flotes*. From Jersey and Guernsey the steamers *Petropolis*, *Venus*, *Cygnets*, *Brighton*, and others will take in passengers for the *flotes*. Cherbourg is about forty miles from Jersey. A number of the English yachts which will

proceed to the *flotes* will convey over their owners and large parties of their friends besides.

About 100 members of the House of Commons embarked on board the *Pera* last evening. Southampton Dock is crammed with steamers, and their appearance at night with their saloons brilliantly lighted up is most enlivening.

The very last programme published states that the 5th of August is devoted to the reception of the Queen on board the *Bretagne*, and that subsequent orders will provide for other arrangements if necessary. It would appear from this that the question of the Queen's landing is still undecided.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

The ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday, in the Council Chamber, Guildhall; Mr. J. Thwaites in the chair. The Board met for the purpose of considering the question of the main drainage of the metropolis. The Chairman opened the proceedings by informing the members of the board that this was the first meeting under the powers of the act which received the royal assent on the previous day. Various resolutions were proposed, but ultimately the following was carried by 19 to 4:—"That a committee of the whole board be appointed to consider the best means of carrying out the objects of the recent acts, with instructions to take evidence, hear opinions, and report as to whether it is desirable to operate on the principle of intercepting sewage, or on any other system." It was arranged that the committee should meet at twelve on Thursday.

The adjourned investigation into the circumstances connected with the late fatal railway collision at the Willesden junction of the London and North Western Railway, was resumed last evening before Mr. Wakley. The jury, after an absence of half-an-hour, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Henry Lamb, and appended the following:—"The jury recommend that an extra man should be appointed to work the points, and that the men should be confined to that work, and nothing else. Also, that the telegraph signal-box should be placed just opposite the points. The jury also attach great blame to the manager of the North London Railway in consequence of the irregularities that mark the time of starting the Kew trains from their stations." The proceedings then terminated.

A terrible tragedy has taken place at a little village called Darley, near Ripley, in Yorkshire. On Sunday night a young man named Atkinson, the son of a gentleman of some property and social position, cut the throat of his sweetheart, a young lady named Scasfe, the daughter of a respectable farmer. The mangled remains of the unfortunate girl were discovered at an early hour on Monday morning, and on the same morning Atkinson confessed to his brother that he had committed the crime. Some time ago, owing to family dissatisfaction, the engagement was broken off, and the young lady then became engaged to a Mr. Gill; but after the lapse of a few months she dismissed him and renewed her courtship with Atkinson. Jealousy of Gill is said to have prompted the latter to the commission of the murder. When brought before the magistrate he unhesitatingly acknowledged his guilt. On leaving the dock the prisoner, turning round, said, "Gentlemen, I hope to meet you all in heaven."

The death of Mr. John Clark, clerk of the Central Criminal Court, and clerk of the peace for the city of London, is announced. The gross salary of the former office is 3,000*l*. a year.

Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, in his work on "Public Education," estimates, that, by a re-distribution of obsolete charitable bequests throughout the country, no less a sum than 800,000*l*. per annum would be rescued from waste, of which a large portion might be applied to the support of parochial schools.

The *Herald* of last evening contains an extract from a Calcutta letter communicated by General Tulloch, announcing the capture of Nana Sahib. It is hardly necessary to say that the truth of this story is open to very grave doubt.

The intelligence from Paris announces that the work of the Conference relative to the organisation of the Government of the Danubian Principalities has closed; and that the question of the Navigation of the Danube, so closely allied to the former, is about to be entered upon.

According to letters from Turin, the recent conference between the Emperor of the French and Count de Cavour at Plombières was on the general situation of the affairs of Italy, and terminated by a strong recommendation from his Majesty to the Minister to adopt a moderate and circumspect policy both towards Austria and Naples.

Count de Cavour returned to Turin on the 31st ult.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer here to-day. The few new samples on show were taken at full Monday's prices; but old parcels moved off slowly, on former terms. We were heavily supplied with foreign wheat, and all kinds met a dull inquiry. In prices, however, no change took place. Floating cargoes of grain met a slow inquiry. Barley was firm, and quite as dear as on Monday; but malt commanded very little attention. The show of foreign oats was extensive—of English very limited. A full average business was transacted, on former terms. Beans, peas, and flour sold at full quotations; but the inquiry for them was by no means active.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. If he will repeat his question we will endeavour to obtain the information.
2. S. S. T.—We must decline inserting his letter, which he can receive on application to our publisher.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE Imperial Parliament closed its sittings on Monday, after a session which, with frequent adjournments, has lasted for eight months, and has been marked by more than the usual vicissitudes. The Proclamation speech delivered by Commission, records the principal business during that interval in the customary terms, with an entire absence of party bias, and in language that by no means exalts this State paper in vigour or eloquence of style above the usual run of such documents. Ministers, it appears, can afford to be not only modest, but slovenly. Scarcely had the curtain dropped upon the last act of the Parliamentary drama before hon. members were making their way to Southampton, en route to Cherbourg, where, with the Queen and the *Mills* of the aristocracy, they will to-morrow assist at the grand naval *flées* which are to celebrate the completion of that great port.

India to the last occupied the chief attention of both houses of the Legislature. On Thursday the Lords consented to waive their amendments to the India Bill, with the exception of that which withholds scientific appointments in the army from open competition unless so determined by the Minister for India. The Commons have not thought it necessary to insist upon the point. Probably the strong expression of feeling in both houses against the nomination system will do more to keep in check official jobbery in these appointments than any stringent clause. One curious feature of these discussions has been the occasional antagonism of the Earl of Derby and his son—the latter in one instance taking the initiative in expunging an amendment introduced by the former! The last regular meeting of the Commons was signalled by a discussion on the future government of India, in the course of which Lord Stanley explained the military and financial resources of our Eastern Empire, described the heads of inquiry which will occupy the new Commission, and sketched the policy that would be pursued by the Government on religious questions. His remarks on the last-named subject elicited the protest of Mr. Spooner, the cavils of Mr. Kinnaird, and the approbation of Mr. Gilpin.

While the British Cabinet is deliberating on the terms of the proclamation to the population of India, announcing the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown, intelligence comes to hand of the issue of a general amnesty by the Governor-General, from which only the murderers of British subjects are excluded. To those who have all along opposed the British Government, life is offered, on condition that they submit before the 30th September next, and to all others a general amnesty is announced, their estates being guaranteed if they lay down their arms. We are as yet uninformed of the result of this proclamation; but the latest news encourages the hope that its publication may prove timely. The prompt recapture of Gwalior and the victory of General Grant at Nawabgunge seem at length to have convinced the Sepoys that further active resistance to British

authority is useless. Lord Canning's proclamation will enable all but the most guilty to lay down their arms. We have remarkable evidence that the rebels are beginning to get tired of the hopeless contest. They are turning against their leaders. In Goruckpore they have offered on certain conditions, to surrender one of the most notorious chiefs of the rebellion; the celebrated Lucknow Moulvie was killed, not by British soldiers, but by a native chief; and it is even reported that Nana Sahib himself has been given up by his followers. We would hope that the proclamation of the Governor-General may induce the landowners of Oude to lay down their arms, and thus avert another arduous and protracted campaign.

At the time when the Imperial Parliament is closing its labours, the metropolitan local assembly is about commencing its real work. At a meeting of the Board of Works yesterday it was resolved that a committee of the whole board be appointed to consider the best means of carrying out the objects of the recent Act with instructions to take evidence, hear opinions, and report as to whether it is desirable to operate on the principle of intercepting sewage, or on any other system. It is rather disheartening that the metropolitan drainage question should return to the condition of twenty years ago, though perhaps further inquiry is desirable ere the Board finally decide upon a plan. They have only three millions to spend upon the work—a limitation that may conduce not only to economy, but to the adoption of a scheme that is in harmony with common sense.—Another great metropolitan project, a central railway station near Farringdon-street, is again seeking public attention, under the auspices of the indefatigable Mr. Charles Pearson. It is a scheme that should elicit the support of all social and sanitary reformers, and has an important connexion with one of the most vital problems of the day—the comfortable housing of the industrial classes.

We have news from the Cape of the suspension of hostilities between the Orange Free State and the Basuta tribes—the latter having proved too strong to be again assailed with impunity by the Dutch Boers. As is too often the case in these conflicts the "savage" has shown himself the better Christian and the better man. There is no doubt that the invasion of the Basuta territory was unprovoked, and simply intended to carry out the wicked schemes of these unscrupulous borderers, and that the Boers have succumbed only to the superior strength of their intended victims. Listen to the heathen addressing the professedly Christian:—

You style yourself a Christian in your last letter to me. I knew long since that you were a Christian, but the captains of your warriors are not; for if you persisted in saying that they also are Christians, we would immediately conclude that there is no God. What! does their Christianity consist in destroying Christianity? Have not your warriors destroyed the splendid station of Zwenfontein; did they not also burn the missionary house at Morija? Did they not take the whole of the Rev. Mr. Arbousset's furniture, along with a new wagon of his? Aye, and you stripped as well Mr. Maeder, the assistant missionary of Morija, and dreadfully damaged the large churches which had been erected at great expense, on that very station. When you came to Thaba Bosigo you fired more than ten cannon-shots at the mission premises, but the Lord did not allow you to touch them. No, my good chief, the captains of your commando are no Christians, for I shall never believe that Christianity consists in carrying away women and children into captivity; in shooting down old and sick people; and all this has been done by your children. I repeat it again, you ought to rebuke them publicly, and even chastise them, because they have made so little of your honour, who is their father. When I was at war with Sekonyela, I gave orders to my people not to destroy that chief's church, and they did not touch it; and at the time the Bastards joined Major Warden, who was marching against me, I sent one of the principal men of the tribe to protect the church of the rebellious Bastards of Platberg, and, consequently, no damage was inflicted on those two houses of worship. What shall the world say when it hears that the children of a Christian chief have destroyed and ruined churches, whereas the children of a heathen chief were afraid to meddle with the house of God.

The above is extracted from a very touching letter from Moshesh, the celebrated chief of the Basutas, to the President of the Orange Free State. Finding merited defeat staring him in the face, President Boshof proposed that their differences should be submitted to the Governor of the Cape Colony, which was accepted by Moshesh in the letter referred to. We are glad to learn that Sir Grey has accepted the office of mediator, and that the evils of a desolating war in the interior of Africa are thus likely to be averted.

THE SESSION 1857-8.

THE Session of Parliament which has just been brought to a close will be ranked in history among the most memorable, the most instructive, and, politically speaking, the most fruitful, of recent times. It has witnessed a greater number of strange vicissitudes, it has taught our leading statesmen more unimagined and valuable lessons, it has matured a larger crop of useful legislative measures, and it has sown the future

with richer promises than any session since 1846. Its course has been so erratic as to set all calculations at defiance—and yet, like the sun after a squally day, it sinks below the horizon placidly, proudly, and with many indications of a more brilliant morrow.

The Session dawned, as tempestuous days are very apt to do, with a cloudless sky. It is true that the occasion which necessitated an autumnal sitting was gloomy enough—but the suspension of the Bank Charter Act had been so fully in accordance with public opinion, that the passing of the Indemnity Bill, and the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the monetary crisis, although preceded by grave and earnest debates, were attended by no phenomena politically threatening. The weather-wise may, perhaps, have detected a watery feel in the sunshine—but as yet the cloud not bigger than a man's hand had not appeared.

During the two months which intervened between the adjournment of Parliament and its re-assembling, a haze of discontent was distinctly noticeable. The growing insolence of Lord Palmerston towards his own supporters, and the standing out in bolder relief of the fact that the Premier interpreted the return of a large majority in his favour at the late General Election, as a *carte blanche* for the future, instead of a grateful approval of the past, had already produced a cooling effect upon enthusiastic partisanship—and three or four appointments made as if in wanton contempt of public opinion, crowned by the introduction of Lord Clarendon into the Cabinet, seemed to liberate the electric stream which alone was wanting to collect and mass, and to give form and visibility to, the diffused dissatisfaction. Just then occurred that explosion of conspiracy at Paris which nearly deprived the Emperor of the French of his life, and completely upset the balance of his usually well poised judgment. The excitement of Louis Napoleon, the vituperative strain which his most trusted advisers indulged in against this country, and the boastful bravado of the French army, countenanced, as they appeared to be, by the dictatorial tone of the Foreign Minister, put the British people on the defensive. They saw, or thought they saw, on the part of the author of the *coup d'état*, a design to make the inevitable tendencies of his own absolutism, and the wretched imbecility of his internal police, a pretext for forcing upon this country an alteration in its ancient laws and habits of international hospitality—and they indignantly bristled up, as well against the thing sought to be done, as against the person by whom, and the time and tone in which, the demand was made.

It was in a moody temper that the nation watched the resumption of the Session in February. Lord Palmerston, dazzled to blindness by the apparent brilliancy of his prospects, gave no heed to fast thickening signs of an approaching storm. His first measure, the Conspiracy Bill, was thrown down in defiance of public opinion—his second, the India Bill, was skilfully introduced in accordance with the popular demand. He carried both through their preliminary stage by a large, and seemingly overwhelming, majority. But he received fair warning that the Conservative leaders, while assenting to the introduction of the Conspiracy Bill as a mark of respect to the Emperor of the French, would not support the second reading of the measure, nor could they express approval of the mode in which the Imperial excitement had been met. Meanwhile, a long debate on the policy to be pursued towards the East India Company intervened between the first and second readings of the Conspiracy Bill, and every night during that interval, Lord Palmerston, and even subordinate members of his administration, treated the anxious interpellations of both friends and opponents with a contemptuous levity which wounded the self-respect of the House of Commons. The hour was ripe for putting an end to this oligarchic tyranny. The occasion was at hand. The avenger appeared. On the motion for the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill, Mr. Milner Gibson thrust a dexterous amendment of censure at the Administration, and pierced it to the heart. Lord Palmerston fell, uttering the most insulting reproaches and menaces against the House which he deemed his own, and, as he fell, there was a shout as if Freedom had thrown off a most embarrassing and depressing burden.

Lord Derby is sent for! He can never be so infatuated as to take office. He cannot dissolve Parliament. He cannot face a Liberal majority. He cannot win over the Peelites. He cannot retain the reins of Government in his hands for six weeks. Well, but he braves all these seeming impracticabilities—and accepts and obeys the Royal command to form a ministry. There are several hitches—but courage, tact, and perseverance surmount them. He makes an eloquent inaugural speech, remarkable chiefly for high

sounding political platitudes, and equivocal half-promises. But Lord Derby is only the nominal chief of the new Government—Mr. Disraeli is its real head. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that it is yet to be seen whether the Ministry are doomed to face a hostile majority—he will not take it for granted. The new Ministers go to the country for re-election, and every one of them is returned without opposition. To be sure they represented small boroughs, or land-lord-ridden counties, with the exception of the Solicitor-General, who sat for a great commercial city. Still, it is ominous that a cry for the recall of Palmerston is not raised in one of these places. The fortnight's interregnum ceases—Parliament re-assembles—and Mr. Disraeli, as if in imitation of his predecessor, goes to business without vouchsafing a word of his intentions. Of course, he is pulled up—the old system of insolent neglect will not be tolerated—he has sense to see it, wisdom to profit by it—and, it must be confessed, that since that first evening, his leading has exhibited a dignity, a courtesy, an openness, a patience, a tact, and an ability which have rarely, if ever, been surpassed.

The first test of the durability of the Administration would be found in the Budget. No, not the first—it was to be seen how the new Government would reconcile their abandonment of the Conspiracy Bill with the obvious necessity of soothing the wounded self-respect of the Emperor of the French. A dignified despatch written by Lord Malmesbury, and state prosecutions ordered by the Attorney-General, served their turn. The one was drily replied to, the others either failed or were withdrawn—but they gave time to the Emperor to cool down, and for his better sense to regain its ascendancy over his fears. Then came the financial statement, for which the partisans of Lord Palmerston had eagerly waited, in confident anticipation of a ludicrous failure. Mr. Disraeli, however, was not brilliant, and he was practical. He allowed the reductions already provided for by law to come into force—he imposed new taxations where it could be easily borne—and he postponed heavy liabilities to easier times. There was hostile criticism, but no opposition. Meanwhile, his colleagues submitted their revised estimates, with a show of reduction in the expenditure, small indeed, but giving an earnest of better things hereafter. The Ministry not only stood their ground, but were positively making way.

The India Bill, Lord Ellenborough's, was their next essay—it was a fantastic and woeful blunder. Lord Palmerston saw his opportunity, and prepared to seize it. But another man detected it also, and cogitated the means of snatching a party triumph out of his ancient rival's hands, and of rescuing India for a while from being torn to pieces by home factions. He proposed to drop both bills, and to lay the foundation of a third measure in a series of resolutions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer too gladly acquiesced, and the House proceeded to debate the re-construction of the home government of India, principle by principle. They had not got far on in their work before Lord Ellenborough's memorable Canning despatch was thrust into the light, and acted like a spark on a barrel of gunpowder. Again Lord Palmerston is busy—not in Parliament, but at Cambridge House. The overthrow of the Derby Government is surely now at hand. All the places are disposed of—all the parts distributed—an immense majority is counted on. Lord John goes suddenly over to the expectant party—Mr. Cardwell undertakes to lead the assault. Lord Ellenborough resigns to save his colleagues—but the chance of re-instituting the Whig oligarchy is too good to be missed. A debate of four nights ensues, in the early part of which the Solicitor-General wins high and permanent renown. The weight of argument is on the side of Government—the set of Parliamentary feeling also is against the restoration of a Dictatorate. A dissolution is whispered, talked of more openly, considered certain. On the third day of debate comes a despatch from Lord Canning which renders Mr. Cardwell's resolution ridiculous. The House sees it has been dragged by the selfish intrigues of political leaders into a mess—and struggles to extricate itself. We need not describe the closing scene. Who can paint it after having seen the picture of it by Disraeli? Lord Palmerston, overwhelmed by threats of desertion, puts the best face on his mortification, and prevails on Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his resolution—and thereby an end was put to the last serious peril to the Ministry.

Two or three party fights followed hard upon this memorable scene—hand to hand encounters, rather than general engagements. Mr. Disraeli, during the Whitsun holidays, made an after-dinner speech at Slough—very indiscreet, very much out of taste, very boastful, and very galling to the Whigs. Lord John Russell criticised it with moderation of tone, but with palpable unfairness. He laid himself open to a deadly thrust

by his incautious lunge at his adversary—and it was not surprising that so skilful a master of fence as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should take advantage of it, and put him *hors de combat*. Lord Palmerston, a more agile and adroit swordsman, was brought to the rescue two or three nights after, and gave his antagonist not a few galling hits—but Disraeli, put on his mettle, fell on the noble lord with wonderful strength—covered him with wounds, and sent him out of the field thoroughly beaten. The noble lord has never since recovered his elasticity of spirit. He has lost his authority—he has retained but few of his supporters—he trampled in sheer wantonness on the self-respect of the House, and, having treated it as his tool, was, in turn, treated by it as an impostor.

This episode over, the Commons returned to the Indian resolutions, in the discussion of which, Lord Stanley, who had replaced Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, displayed great ability, urbanity, and firmness. But the process became wearisome. Time was flying. Progress was slow. The river began to assert its unwholesome supremacy. The resolutions were suddenly dropped—the India Bill, No. 3, as suddenly brought in—and after receiving many amending touches from its author's hand, passed through all its stages with unfailing majorities, and is now the law of the land. It is unquestionably a compromise—it will probably stand but for a short time—it ought to have been a much nearer expression of Lord Stanley's own convictions—but its one redeeming virtue is that it has put an end to the East India Company, converted India into a British colony, and transferred the government of it directly to the Crown. May it be carried out in an enlightened and liberal spirit! We have faith that it will be, under the administrative energy, discrimination, and integrity of the noble lord the member for King's Lynn.

Several important, and, as it would seem, unlooked for lessons have been read to our party chiefs by the sessional events which we have just sketched. The fall of Palmerston is replete with instruction. Never did statesman stand higher in popular estimation than did the noble lord at the commencement of the Session in the autumn of 1857—never has statesman experienced a more sudden, a more complete, a more irrecoverable overthrow. How comes this? How has it chanced, moreover, that with an unquestionable and large majority of men in the House of Commons professing Liberal views, Lord John Russell, once so powerful, finds his influence paralysed, and himself neglected? The answer is the same in both cases. Both these noble lords have sought to live upon a past reputation—both of them have forgotten whence they derived it—both of them presumed on it to treat their habitual supporters with haughty neglect—both of them have given too abundant evidence that their sympathies and objects were oligarchical rather than national—and having both of them acted as if they were the masters of public opinion instead of its servants, both of them have been left by public opinion to find their way to their own personal level. Would they recover strength, they must condescend, Antæus-like, to touch their mother earth. Strange as it may seem to them, the Government of this country can go on without them—and go on well. They were not supported and petted for what they are in themselves, but for the general policy they were supposed to represent. The country cannot afford to be always waiting for their personal and party conveniences. They may be great men, but the nation which they essay to govern is infinitely greater. Their freaks, their egotism, their rivalries, their obstructiveness, were borne with until they became intolerable. No doubt, they meditate in solitude on the proverbial ingratitude of the people—let them know that political gratitude is not bound nor likely to show itself in surrendering the will of a great people to the personal ambition and disgraceful feuds of servants who have forgotten their proper place. Henceforth, it must be understood that the House of Commons, representative as it is of the public will, is not to be regarded as so much dead machinery to be worked at the pleasure of this or that Government—but an assemblage of intelligent men, to be led, not driven. By acting upon this understanding, Mr. Disraeli has so marvelously succeeded in consolidating his power.

The Legislative fruits of the Session can hardly be measured with fairness without taking into account the several serious interruptions which have been occasioned by stress of party warfare. Ministers may have had about four months which they could call their own since their accession to office—and for these they are able to give, in her Majesty's speech, a very creditable account. They have passed an India Bill which, on the whole, the country accepts, at least for the time being. They have made provision for the purification of the Thames. They

have placed on the statute-book a law which will greatly facilitate the action and extension of municipal self-government. They have settled the future government of Scottish Universities. They have rendered the acquisition of an indefeasible title to landed estates in Ireland a matter both cheap and easy. They have established a new colony—namely, British Columbia. They have abolished the Property Qualification for members of Parliament. And they have, although by a most unworthy compromise, allowed the Jew to sit and vote in the House of Commons. On ecclesiastical questions they have been obstructive; but we have dealt with this subject in another place. With two exceptions they have refused to touch questions of Parliamentary Reform—one we have already alluded to, the other is the amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act, by which they give a legal sanction to payment of a voter's "travelling expenses." In review of the whole, we are obliged to admit that Ministers have done well—but, we must add, the House of Commons has done better.

AN OUTLET FOR BRITISH CAPITAL.

At a time when capital is lying idle in our banks for want of safe and suitable channels of investment, it may be reasonable to call attention to means by which it may be made productive at home. Indian guaranteed railways, Brazilian railways, public works in the far west of America, the New Zealand Loan, the Red Sea Telegraph, and other undertakings more or less precarious, have sufficed to absorb only a moderate proportion of the savings of the British people. Money is still a drug in the market. Capitalists are as much on the look out as ever for secure investments that will yield a fair interest, and are ready to go to the ends of the earth to secure a commercial profit they might easily obtain by investing at home in improving the dwellings of the working classes.

We have frequently called attention to the great good, in a sanitary, social, and moral point of view, that is being effected by model lodging-houses. For a long time it was doubtful how far this philanthropic enterprise might be made to answer as a mercantile speculation, but recent experience, we are happy to say, no longer permits any doubt on the subject. Take for instance the most important undertaking of the kind which has appeared before the public—the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Their last report states, that upon their whole transactions for the year the return has been *four per cent.* But this statement does not represent the real productiveness of such investments. The Society formerly built several model lodging-houses on rather too costly a scale, which did not prove remunerative. Latterly, they have turned their attention to buying old buildings and refitting them—a policy which has proved very successful. In their last report the Society especially call attention to the successful purchase of Tindal's buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, which, though at one time one of the worst resorts of thieves and bad characters, who were a perpetual trouble to the police, is now completely metamorphosed, and consists of a double row of neat white houses, respectably though poorly inhabited. The parish has felt the benefit of the improvement, and has declared it will be the gainer by it, as disease has been lessened and the rates reduced. These improvements were effected for the sum of 1,200*l.*, which, after all deductions, has returned a net revenue of *five per cent.* We will take another case.—The Hatton Garden Lodging-house accommodates fifty-seven single women. Amount of outlay on repairs, adapting, and furnishing, 1,045*l.* This house is let at a fixed rent returning seven and a half per cent. on the outlay. This house is now occupied as a "superior men's lodging-house," is well filled, and amply remunerative.

Similar associations are in operation in Edinburgh and Glasgow with a like result, and the eagerness of the poor in availing themselves of the advantages thus offered to them is the best guarantee of success. The *Scottish Review*, in an interesting article on "The Dwellings of the Working Classes," gives the following striking statement as to the commercial result of an experiment in Edinburgh:—

The tenements in a close in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, have been converted into comfortable lodgings in which different rates are charged, according to the kind and extent of accommodation the lodgers may require. The lowest rate is the same as in the common lodging-houses, while separate sleeping apartments and other conveniences may be had at a very moderate charge. Dr. Fowles, the originator of this excellent scheme, says an esteemed correspondent, has been so successful in his operations, that "the close" has almost lost its old name, which, in the locality, was notoriously significant, and is now better known as "the model close." This experiment of Dr. Fowles returns, we are informed, about *six per cent.* on the outlay.

We see no reason why what has been so successfully achieved in London and Edinburgh

might not be accomplished in every large town of the kingdom. If it pays the London Society to buy old buildings and renovate them, why should it not pay capitalists thus to invest their money all over the kingdom? Common lodging-houses may be made into comfortable dwellings at a trifling outlay, and all experience goes to show that the comforts they afford are fully appreciated by the working classes. The immense number of poor persons who make use of them in the towns where they are erected show how glad these persons are to escape the miseries of ill-conducted houses, and obtain a lodging where comfortable accommodation is provided, and open wickedness forbidden.

It is not often that pecuniary advantage and the means of usefulness so entirely harmonise as in the case before us. Very much has been done of late years to improve the dwellings of the working classes—indeed the London Society testify that their abodes are perfect paradises compared with what they were in former times. Still, every man's observation, however limited, will convince him how great is the work yet to be accomplished. A perusal of the occasional reports of Dr. Letheby, the experienced officer of health for the City of London, gives us a glimpse of the immorality, degradation and crime that are still the result of the defective and over-crowded dwellings of the poor.

Independently of the pecuniary results of these undertakings, what a glorious field do they open to the beneficial employment of wealth! By investing his savings in furnishing the poorer classes with comfortable dwellings, instead of the dens of filth and wretchedness in which so many of them exist, the Christian is taking one of the most effectual means of elevating his fellow-countrymen. He is going to the very fountain-sources of their degradation. He is helping the working man in a matter in which he is perfectly helpless. "Nothing," it has been said we believe with perfect truth, "is so destructive to the health and character of the working part of the community as the wretchedness that surrounds them, and the constant evils to which they are exposed in the shape of damp, low, and unhealthy habitations. The most impoverished, over-crowded, and filthy, will always be found the most unhealthy." Of what little avail are all our multiplied agencies for the spiritual improvement of the masses, so long as they continue to herd together in unwholesome dwellings? How can our educational apparatus touch with effect the millions, who are ignorant of the comforts, the ties and the safeguards of home—who are ever in contact with disease and pollution—and whose position is often such as to violate the ordinary decencies of life.

Such investments of capital afford an easy and gratifying opportunity of saving life, as well as averting moral evil. The statistics of the London Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes are conclusive evidence of this fact. It appears that in their lodging-houses the annual mortality has been in the proportion of 8 in 1,000. In the district in which the larger number of the model houses are situated, the mortality was from 27 to 28 in 1,000. "In 1852 the population of the establishments of the Metropolitan Association was 1,343. Of this number there were 490 children under ten years of age. 5 deaths occurred among them, being in the proportion of 10 in 1,000. In the same year the infant mortality of the whole of London was 46 in 1,000." Such facts deserve to be deeply pondered by Christian philanthropists. In the language of the *Scottish Review*, whose labours in the cause of social progress are worthy of all praise—

What a reward are these societies now reaping, in being able to point to such facts as these! How many lives have their philanthropic labours been the means of saving! How many fathers and mothers are now working cheerfully to support their families, who, but for these societies, had been wasted by disease, or long since carried to a premature grave! How many healthy children are growing up to manhood and womanhood, to comfort their parents in their declining years, who, but for the healthy habitations which have been provided for them, would, ere now, have been mercifully taken from the miseries of a wretched home, and from a world in which they had nothing to expect but pain and sorrow!

CROMWELL ANNIVERSARY.

In Monday's *Times* appears a letter from Mr. T. H. Gill, to the following effect:—"I venture to believe that you will not think a corner of your columns misemployed in reminding the many among your readers to whom the memory of Oliver Cromwell, as a great Englishman and a great Protestant, is dear that Friday, September 3, will be the 200th anniversary, even to the day of the week, of the Lord Protector's death; the day, too, of his most signal triumphs. On September 3, 1650, he prevailed at Dunbar; on September 3, 1661, he received 'the crowning mercy' of Worcester; on September 3, 1658, he passed from among men. It strikes me

as somewhat of a sin and shame to leave so exact an anniversary altogether uncelebrated. Never again will there be granted so happy an opportunity of commemorating the large-hearted patriotism, the earnest Protestantism, the practical power, and the spiritual greatness which combine to make the Lord Protector at once memorable and exemplary. I will not now propose any mode of celebration, nor discuss the respective claims of a banquet or a public meeting, but will simply remind your readers that Friday, September the 3rd, will be the 200th anniversary, even to the day of the week, of Cromwell's death, and that it will be here in less than five weeks."

Spirit of the Press.

Both the *Saturday Review* and *Spectator* speak of the admission of Baron Rothschild to the House of Commons as fraught with important future consequences. The latter looks at the subject from the State Church point of view. We deem it necessary to assure our readers that the following extract is not taken from a Dissenting journal:—

It is now useless to slay the slain, but the old Mumbo Jumbo of "unchristianising the Legislature" must not be consigned to the eternal limbo of all dead hypocrisies and shams without a parting exsufflation. It is of course a mere fiction to say that Jews ever were excluded from Parliament. But granting that they were, this was when the Legislature was that of a nationality, not of an empire. The Commons of England—this is one thing. The Imperial Parliament is another, and very different thing. A Christian Legislature for a vast aggregate of communities, all enjoying equal civil rights, though professing an infinite discordance of religious opinions, is a contradiction in terms. We can quite conceive, as in the Roman empire, a dominant race holding its distant possessions by right of conquest; and then it may profess, and perhaps compel, a single religion. But Jews, Mahometans, Buddhists, and Heathens, are our fellow-subjects, not tributaries to the Crown or State of England. The Jew or the Parsee is as much a British subject as a Marylebone churchwarden. The Parsee, therefore, supposing him to be otherwise qualified, is just as possible or tolerable a member of Parliament as a Manchester warehouseman or a Norfolk squire. Under these conditions, a Christian Legislature is simply impossible, unless we are content to hold our empire by the laws of conquest. "National Christianity" is the price we pay for Imperial rule. Mr. Fox was quite right in saying that the matter could not rest with Baron Rothschild. All religious and social disqualifications for the Legislature must cease. It is a palpable and patent wrong, for example, that the clergy of the Church of England should be excluded from the House of Commons. They are at least as much subjects as Baron Rothschild. They are taxable and taxed, and therefore have equal political rights with all other subjects of the realm. Very properly the State refuses them the privileges of the Levitical priesthood; but it has no right to impose upon them the political disability of a caste. And another consequence will follow from Baron Rothschild's presence in the Legislature. Another and perhaps the last link between Church and State is loosened, if not severed. Here we are at one with Mr. Warren in his estimate of the event. But we must take it with its consequences—one of which will be the banishing of polemical discussions from Parliament. The House of Commons is not the place for settling the national religion. The church and the sects must settle their religious concerns in their own respective bodies; and when the House of Commons declines to entertain, still more to decide, religious questions, on the ground that it no longer possesses a distinctive and exclusive religious conviction, the more truly it will sustain its Imperial character, and the better it will be for all religious communities, which it is bound to survey with an equal eye, but which it has no right to control or to interfere with under any other aspect than that of their citizenship.

The former journal sees a constitutional danger in the manner of compromising the question—

Those who assented to Lord Lucan's Act still intend to take advantage of its imperfect character in order to revive the Jew question, we suppose, at every session of Parliament, or in every fresh Parliament. That is the mental reservation which is announced when the Derby Government has got rid of the danger for the present; and in attempting to gain an advantage on this particular Jew question, the Premier has consented actually to forfeit the position of the House of Lords in the Legislature. The action into which he has betrayed the Peers stands before the world as a confession, not only that they dare not resist the House of Commons, but that they, the Peers, do not acknowledge a co-ordinate responsibility with the representative chamber. It is still the law of the constitution that the Peers must be consulted respecting new measures; but they may hold those enactments to be destructive of this Christian land, and yet, if the Commons persevere, the responsible Ministers of the Crown will lead the Peers in standing aside whilst the Commons carry out their own edicts. The Peers attempt to evade responsibility; but he who evades is defeated. He who disclaims responsibility gives up the rights which accompany responsibility; and in registering the edicts of the Commons, the Peers have consented to take the lower position of a consultative chamber. It is in vindication of his order that the haughty Stanley has proposed that flight; it is in his "Conservative" desire to maintain the constitution that he has made the Peers retreat upon that position; and, in the hopes of filching a victory from some Parliament yet unborn, not quite so strong or impracticable as the present, Lord Derby has pre-arranged a trick for retracting the concession that has now been made. Against his will he has suffered the Jew question to be closed, and the boast of his spokesman in the House of Commons is, that he has established this gaping wound in the constitution to keep it open. Guy Fawkes did not more directly assault Parliament at its foundations; he was only bolder and less insidious.

We are glad to find that the *Saturday Review*

has made the following amends to the Baptist Missionary Society for the spirit of the article quoted by us last week:—

In the last number of the *Saturday Review*, we quoted some exhortations to bloodshed from an Indian newspaper, of which we said that it was "edited, as it seems, by a Baptist missionary, or, at all events, by a gentleman in the confidence of Baptist missionaries." Our remark was, as the form of the sentence shows, a conclusion from internal evidence furnished by the copies before us. The Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society has written, however, to assure us that the editor of the journal in question is not a missionary, "nor is he in the confidence of missionaries, unless a more or less frequent attendance at the mission chapel can be so construed." The secretary adds, that the Baptist missionaries have frequently been attacked by the newspaper referred to.

The *Leader*—which we may remark is now under new management, and has considerably altered its plan—contains the following information as to the proceedings of the important committee of the House of Commons which has been sitting in reference to the colonisation and settlement of Europeans in India:—

Three classes of witnesses appear to have been examined—medical and scientific, whose evidence chiefly relates to the climate and its effects on Europeans; the planters, or independent settlers, whose evidence goes largely into the character of the government or administration; and the official witnesses, who appear to have been called to counteract the non-official evidence.

The practicability of "colonisation," as above defined, was very early solved; and the substance of all the evidence upon that question is really contained in the following opinion, which we may be excused repeating from General Tremenhare:—"Colonisation (said the general) cannot proceed in India as it does in Australia or Canada; it must spring from the upper rather than the lower ranks of society, by the settlement of capitalists, that is, from the capitalist rather than the labourer;" or, in the language of the chairman, which the same witness confirmed, "Whereas emigration generally removes from below upwards, in this case it would have to move from above downwards, by the settlement of capitalists in the country who shall employ the labourers, not by that of labourers who work for capitalists." All the rest of the evidence on this part of the subject agrees with the above. Colonisation, therefore, cannot take place for the mere purpose of commercial enterprise. But this still leaves open the question of locating our army on the hills, and establishing sanatoria on plans congenial to the tastes and instincts of Europeans. This is a part of the subject which will have to undergo further examination, either by the committee or by the Government.

There having been no colonisation, and it not being practicable, the next question obviously is, What progress has been made in the "settlement" of Europeans? The evidence only establishes on this point what was well known. The real state of the case was expressed in such phrases as the following:—"The progress of settlement in India has been very slight beyond the settlement of a few gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of indigo and sugar. This refers, of course, to the interior (the *moofussil*), as contradistinguished from the Presidency towns. And the few settled are chiefly in the plains of Lower Bengal. In Bombay there are no European settlers, and none (to be mentioned) in Upper India or in Madras. At the same time it is admitted that the number of Europeans has increased in connexion with railways, steam enterprise, and other interests of European origin, which could not be carried on without Europeans. Their real number is not known. It was stated in a return from the India House in 1853 at under 500. But that return is questionable from the known purpose with which it was made, of disparaging the importance of the European settlers at that time. One witness (the missionary, Mr. Mullins) endeavoured to give better information, but (as we happen to know) it was derived from a source where Europeans are not distinguished from the Eurasians, or country-born; and the probability is, that the whole of the European settlers of pure blood in the interior, who are employed in developing the resources of the country, or in non-official occupations, are considerably under 1,000.

Next came questions about climate and its effects on Europeans. The following is the substance of the opinions of the chief medical witness (Dr. Ronald Martin), a gentleman of great Indian experience and influence. There is a difference of climate between the alluvial plains throughout India, or plains subject to annual inundation, and "the arid plains of Hindostan." In the former, fever, dysentery, liver diseases, and cholera are prevalent; and such is the fatality of the plains generally to Europeans, that the witness had, in his official capacity, submitted to Government the necessity of locating the European army permanently in the hills. And, in answer to a question, he said he regarded it as a "State necessity" that a plan should be formed of having large reliefs always in the hills. This important evidence, which has been several weeks in the hands of members, ought, we think, before the conclusion of the session, to have been brought distinctly to the notice of the Government. The other points touched on by Dr. Martin are equally interesting. We learn from his evidence that the mountain ranges are chiefly of advantage for the prevention of disease, and that for the cure a sea voyage is far preferable; the mountain climate is curative in simple fever unaccompanied with organic disease, but not in visceral diseases; for bowel complaints and chest ailments it is unfavourable, owing to the cold and damp of high situations. With the minuteness which belongs to his profession, Dr. Martin discusses the comparative healthiness of different elevations. He prefers medium elevations to 7,000 and 8,000 feet, which are high elevations; 2,500 feet is a sufficient elevation in some parts of the world (South America and the West Indies) to raise the European soldier out of the fever range, while, unlike the high elevations in India, it is not high enough to have the effect of producing bowel complaint. Next we may notice the two following very important statements:—"There is hardly a province throughout India where there are not mountain ranges which can be made available for the residence of Europeans, civil and military; the question is only the best elevations; and secondly, that by improved methods

of placing the troops, the mortality might be reduced to the level of England."

The *Leader* also in the course of an article on the war in India, says:—

There is a growing impression that Sir Colin Campbell is not equal to the emergency which he has to deal with; that he is resorting to a wrong system of military tactics; that he is making the grievous mistake of dealing with scattered, flying parties of armed brigands by employing troops in heavy marching order, with all the pomp and encumbrances of regular warfare, in the vain hope of coming up with and annihilating the agile fugitives.

Whatever may be the "growing impression"—of which we have not heard—it is rather hard upon Sir Colin thus prematurely to sit in judgment upon his tactics, especially as he was originally obliged to forego his own plan of the campaign.

"The principle of the present age," says the *Press* in an article that contains a great deal of sound truth, "is to have no principle at all." Our contemporary remarks it not only in political life, but in the religious world.

The way in which we discover that this is the characteristic of the age in which we live, is not merely by observing the outward signs of it which we have indicated in the adoption of ambiguous Janus-faced designations, but by putting individuals to the test of principle. For instance, a man calls himself a Conservative: ask him to join the Conservative Club—his answer is, "I would rather not be committed." Or he professes to be a true Protestant, earnestly desirous to uphold the Established Church, and to withstand Popery: propose to him that he should join the "National Club," by which means he can most effectually do this, and his reply is, "I quite approve of your principles, and heartily wish success to your objects, but I would rather not be committed." This is a thing of every-day occurrence. Men are as much afraid (nay in some cases more afraid) of being committed to a principle as being committed to a prison. Yet it is not so much moral cowardice that is at the bottom of this as self-seeking. Their fear is of damaging their worldly interests, of foreclosing their prospects of advancement if they commit themselves decisively to any party. They choose rather to take their stand at the angle where two ways meet, so that they may keep their eye upon what is coming in either direction—or may make their advance in the direction that looks most inviting. Men of this stamp are as common as houses with a notice up in their front that they are "to be let or sold;" and though many of them profess to be "ready furnished," everybody knows too well what the furniture of a ready-furnished house is to expect to find in them a single article that is made of any real principle. In not a few cases, if you entered in, you would find only an empty house.

In religion, "Broad Church" is the popular designation, "by which is meant something highly liberal in religion, and which is, in fact, a principle that would merge all distinctions of Roman Catholics or Protestant, orthodox or evangelical, Churchman or Dissenter, in one colourless mass, to pass under the general name of 'Christian,' without any one knowing distinctly what it means." Our contemporary thinks that all earnestness and depth of character is inconsistent with this spirit of universal compromise and toleration, and that "the prevalence of this spirit is one reason why we have no really great men among us in the present day. No man can become a great man by splitting himself into two halves."

The *Patriot* of yesterday has the following remarks on the treatment it has received at the hands of the *British Standard*:—

Having not one word to say in the way of fair argument to the strictures we have felt it our duty to make on his conduct in the matter of New College, the editor of the *British Standard* has recourse to one of those methods of attack, which the instinct of honour in every man's breast where it still survives, and the general consent of society, emphatically condemn. Once more he inserts a letter—a letter which bears every mark of having been concocted in the *British Standard* office itself—the object of which is to give the public the notion that our circulation has sunk to a very low figure—that it is still in a declining condition,—and that our affairs are in such a plight that the proprietors have no option left but to sell the copyright. To these misrepresentations the editor appends a long note, in which he quotes from letters he says he wrote a year and a-half ago, declaring his conviction that unless a competent editor (meaning, no doubt, himself) was appointed to conduct the *Patriot*, it must become extinct. His irritation at finding himself so entirely in the wrong, thus leads him to imitate the man, who, because he has received a real or imaginary affront, leaves no stone unturned to ruin his neighbour's business.

We have not gone out of our way, as the writer asserts, to assail the *British Standard*. It is our most natural and proper duty to endeavour to defend any dissenting institutions from such attacks as that which, by the help of the *British Standard*, has just been made against New College, and which, by our help in some small measure, has been made to recoil on the heads of its promoters.

Of the statements made with regard to our circulation, we have merely to say, that they are not true; nothing would be easier than to retort, and tell damaging tales of the *British Standard*, but we cannot stoop to anything so contemptible. In justice, however, to the proprietors of the *Patriot* and *British Banner*, we should state, that, while the circulation of the *Patriot* is steadily maintained, that of our coadjutor the *Banner* has scarcely fallen to a lower point than it once reached under the conduct of the Editor of the *British Standard*; and that, if the proprietors now find themselves entangled in difficulties, which make it desirable that they should part with their interest in these papers, those difficulties do not arise out of any loss incurred by their publication (for there has been none), but they are the legacy bequeathed to them by this same Editor of the *British Standard*, who, while he was Editor of the *Banner*, inserted articles without their knowledge or

consent, which gave rise to a series of actions for libel, and involved them in serious pecuniary losses, not only swallowing up the accumulated capital of the company, but imposing upon them liabilities which have prevented their doing all they could wish in furthering the interests of the papers.

We are convinced that this marked exhibition of animosity will not only not do us the mischief which the Editor of the *British Standard* designs, but that the damage will be his own. Like the would-be assassin, who, to make the surer of his victim, so overloads his piece that it bursts and wounds himself, there is in this attack such a superabundance of malice that the public cannot fail to perceive it, and to scout it accordingly. And we are sure that the doings and sayings of the Editor of the *British Standard* throughout this matter of New College, will convince Dissenters generally, and especially the Congregationalists, that they cannot afford to leave their interests or their institutions at his mercy.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

This day the Queen leaves Osborne for Cherbourg. She proceeds in the Royal yacht, which lies at Cowes, for the inspection of the public.

On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne, which was attended by the Prince Consort, the Lord President, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, General Peel, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Delawarr, and the Duke of Beaufort. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from Monday, the 2nd of August, till Tuesday, the 19th of October. The Royal speech for closing the present session of Parliament was approved.

Her Majesty gave, on Saturday, the annual *fête* in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday, to the seamen of the royal yachts, the detachment of troops stationed at East Cowes, the Trinity House men, and coastguard stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate. Dinner was laid in marquees on the lawn for about 500 persons, who sat down at three o'clock.

An imposing ceremony took place on Southsea-common, near Portsmouth, on Monday. The Queen, amid a great display of pomp, and in the presence of a vast assemblage, presented the Victoria Cross to about a dozen officers and privates for distinguished conduct in the field. The Queen came from Osborne to attend the ceremony, and returned immediately after its completion. Each of the recipients of the cross in turn had the gratification of having the cross fastened on his breast by the hand of the Queen herself—an honour which seemed to have a rather dazzling and bewildering effect on some of them, as was shown by a forgetfulness of the military salute, and a ludicrous bashfulness in retiring. After the crosses had been presented, the troops marched past her Majesty in open columns, in quick time, the bands of several regiments playing as they approached the Queen. The troops afterwards formed in brigades on the ground which they occupied on her Majesty's arrival, and the presentation of arms, &c., and the playing of the National Anthem by all the bands simultaneously, announced the termination of the interesting ceremony.

There were Cabinet Councils on Friday and Monday. A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street.

The Rev. Fred. Trestrail and Mr. B. Underhill, secretary of the Baptist Mission, transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign-office, on the subject of the recent occurrences at Fernando Po, by which public worship has been put down by the Spanish Government.

In partial recognition of his brilliant services in India, Sir Hugh Rose has been appointed to the command of the 45th Regiment.

It is rumoured that a peerage is about to be conferred on the venerable Chief Justice of Ireland. Mr. Whiteside is likely to be the successor of Lord Chief Justice Lefroy whenever he shall retire.

Dr. Gobat, Bishop of Jerusalem, is immediately expected in London.

The report that Sir John Dean Paul had become a lunatic in Pentonville Prison is unfounded. Sir John is in Pentonville Prison, but in his usual health, mental as well as physical.

Lord Roden has been restored to the office of Privy Councillor in Ireland. It will be recollected that in 1849, in consequence of his encouragement of Orange processions, he was removed from the commission of the peace.

The magisterial appointments of Lord Chelmsford are now notorious. Everywhere he seems bent on peopling the benches whereon sit the great unpaid with Conservative supporters. He has now applied the process to Southampton. Within a short space four new justices of the peace have been created in that town. They are all Conservatives. The *Hampshire Independent* asks who made the representation to the Lord Chancellor that more magistrates were wanted in Southampton?

Forty-four vessels of war are now lying at Chatham and in the Medway, and can be brought forward for immediate service if required. In one week (says the *United Service Gazette*) we might assemble at Spithead or at Cherbourg roads fifteen sail of powerful screw ships-of-the-line, including some of the most powerful now afloat, and in a fortnight twenty-five sail of the line, with large frigates and steamships. These ships would all be in efficient fighting condition, and would speedily be fully manned.

It is expected that the cable connecting Jersey and England will be laid down this week.

Law, Police, and Assize.

WIFE MURDER.—At the Maidstone Assizes, on Friday, Albert Turner was tried for the murder of his wife. Turner suspected his wife of being intimate with one Taylor, declared he "heard" the two in a room together, and, in his rage, he killed Mrs. Turner. Taylor was a witness. He swore he was innocent of the crime alleged against him. Solemnly adjured by the judge and the prisoner to say whether he was with Mrs. Turner on the night in question, he repeatedly denied that he was, or that anything improper had ever taken place between them. The Jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter"; and Baron Bramwell sentenced Turner to penal servitude for life.

THE SECRETS OF A PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A commission of lunacy was held in York Castle on the 23rd and 24th July, to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Mary Jane Turner, the wife of Mr. Charles Turner, one of the official assignees in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. Mrs. Turner, at the time of the inquiry was lodged in a lunatic asylum, kept by Mr. John William Metcalfe, at Acomb, near York. It appeared that the Turners were married to each other in 1845. On one occasion a letter was delivered by mistake to Mrs. Turner. The writer, a lady, appointed to meet a "Mr. Turner" at a certain place, and Mrs. Turner rashly concluding that the letter was addressed to her Mr. Turner, behaved towards him with extreme violence. Ever after that she accused her husband of numberless criminal improprieties. On one occasion, while in a passion she jumped out of a window and broke her leg. She endeavoured to take her husband's life and was confined in prison. When he recovered he caused her to be released from gaol and signed a deed of separation, granting her 200*l.* a year. After this she lived apart. Her delusion now was that every one had a design to poison her, and she was lodged in the lunatic asylum at Acomb. Last February she escaped from this house. Mr. Metcalfe pursued her to York. He said in evidence, that she told him he had no business to take her, and must leave her. He found her in a house, the room in which she was being locked. He reasoned with her, but was ultimately compelled to break open the door. She had only a night dress on at the time. She refused to go with him and on his taking hold of her she struggled with him, struck and scratched him, and used abusive language. He sent for his groom, and she still continued resistance. Ultimately, however, finding resistance useless, she dressed and accompanied him. That, however, was not till he had taken her by the shoulder and ordered his groom to lift her by the feet. He admitted struggling with her in her undress and dragging her off the bed. She told him that he was treading on her toes, and cried out she had been pushed against the bedpost. Mrs. Turner was examined; she gave rational replies to all the questions put to her, and told a consistent story. The jury, by thirteen to seven, were of opinion "That Mary Jane Turner was of sound mind, and capable of taking care of herself." Appended to the verdict was the following:—"The jury cannot separate without reflecting on the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, the keeper of Acomb House, and beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy thereto." Two Commissioners have been sent by the Commissioners in Lunacy to inquire into the condition and management of Acomb House, who commenced their labours on Friday, continued on Saturday, and then adjourned for a week. Mrs. Turner was examined on the first day. She entered into minute details of the cruelties which she had suffered. The exclusion of the public from the inquiry has given great dissatisfaction.

Miscellaneous News.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral in which the sarcophagus is placed will be open this week from eleven to six (except the hour of afternoon service, from three to four), on Thursdays and Saturdays, free; on Friday, on the payment of 6*d.* to defray the expense of lights and attendants.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, encouraged by their success last year, have issued their programme for another autumn session. They will meet this year at Liverpool in the noble hall of St. George. Lord John Russell will preside, and Lord Carlisle, Mr. William Cowper, and Lord Brougham will take prominent part in the proceedings. They will assemble on the 11th October, and sit for a week.

INCOME TAX.—A parliamentary return just issued shows that in 1853 the income tax of 7*d.* in the pound on incomes of 150*l.* and upwards produced 5,388,691*l.*; in 1854, 7*d.* in the pound on 150*l.* and upwards, and 5*d.* on 100*l.* to 150*l.*, 6,001,028*l.*; in 1855, 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound on 150*l.* and upwards, and 10*d.* on 100*l.* to 150*l.*, 12,086,522*l.*; in 1856, 1*s.* 4*d.* in the pound on 150*l.* and upwards, and 11*d.* on 100*l.* to 150*l.*, 13,942,795*l.*; and in 1857, the same poundage yielded 14,286,032*l.*

THE HARVEST is now general throughout the south of England. Common report hitherto declares the wheat to promise a full average yield, the barley to be exceedingly various, oats to be, if anything, below an average, peas and beans to be decidedly below an average, the hay crop to be of first-rate quality, though below an average in quantity, mangel wurzel to be in general promising well, and turnips to be in general promising very ill.—*Gardener's Chronicle.* The accounts from Ireland are

exceedingly cheering. For many seasons back there has not been so cheering a prospect as the present one holds out to the farmer. The accounts—come from what quarter they may—show no variation; everything looks promising, and there is only an isolated rumour from some remote district of the appearance of the potato disease, in, however, so very mitigated a form as to cause no apprehension of the consequences.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Last year there were employed in the suppression of the slave trade 15 ships on the west coast of Africa, with 1,424 officers and men; 3 at the Cape, with 610; 9 in North America and the West Indies, with 3,363 men; and 6 on the south-east coast of America, with 1,335 men. 141 officers and men died and 179 were invalided last year in consequence of their connexion with the slave trade squadrons. Head money was paid for 384 slaves against 19 in 1856, none in 1855, and 62 in 1854.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURNS announce that in the quarter ending March the number of marriages in England and Wales, owing to the depression of trade, had diminished from 1.410 per cent., the average rate, to 1.254 per cent. The births in the quarter ending June were slightly below the average. Emigration is still on the decrease. The Registrar General makes some sensible remarks on the manner in which city populations are poisoned by impurities, which, under a properly regulated sanitary system would not exist.

MODEL KITCHEN FOR SOLDIERS.—M. Soyer has built a model kitchen in the Wellington barracks. It was opened on Wednesday in the presence of Lord Rokeby. Experiments were made with the rations of the troops, with a highly satisfactory result, as in lieu of the usual daily insipid soup and overdone meat, M. Soyer produced, out of the same amount of rations, the following excellent bill of fare, namely—semi-stewed mutton and soup, pea-soup, stewed beef and pudding, salt pork with cabbage, salt beef, stewed beef with dumplings, roast mutton, roast beef, fried potatoes, sauté beef, sauté mutton, sauté liver, rice pudding, and plain boiled rice.

PASSPORTS.—Persons requiring passports from the Foreign-office must address their letters to the chief clerk of the Foreign-office, London, with the word "Passport" conspicuously written upon the cover. If sent to the Secretary of State much time is lost. Notice is hereby given that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed the following persons to be agents for the issue of Foreign-office passports at the under-mentioned places:—Birmingham, George A. Everitt, Esq.; Dover, Samuel Metcalfe Latham, Esq.; Devonport, Thomas H. Hawker, Esq.; Folkestone, Francis M. Faulkner, Esq.; Hull, John England, Esq.; Liverpool, Nathan Litherland, Esq.; Lowestoft, B. M. Bradbeer, Esq.; Newcastle on Tyne, Edward Glynn, Esq.; Newhaven, F. G. Turner, Esq.; Southampton, W. J. Lefevre, Esq.; Weymouth, Richard Hare, Esq.—*Gazette*.

THE LONDON SHOEBLACK SOCIETIES.—On Wednesday last the boys of the various ragged school shoeblick societies were entertained by Mr. Alderman Finnis at Wandstead-park. The boys and their friends left the Fenchurch-street station by special train at eleven o'clock, returning at eight in the evening. The numbers of shoeblicks present were as follows:—Central society (red), 73; East London (blue), 69; South London (yellow), 45; North-West London (white), 17; East Kent (green), 13; West London (purple), 22; South Suburban (red and green), 5; Islington (brown), 20; Kensington (brown and blue), 12; total, 277. The boys were hospitably supplied by Alderman Finnis with beef and plum pudding, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves during the day in various games and in rambling over the park. A large number of visitors were present, and the alderman and his lady entertained a select party of their friends at a cold collation under a tent in the grounds. The bands of the yellow and blue societies played at intervals during the day, and added much to the interest of the excursion.

MURDER AT RYE.—On Thursday the dead body of a woman was found in a ditch near the harbour branch of the railway at Rye. The head and face exhibited marks of great violence. The body proved to be that of a woman named White, the wife of a labourer employed at the railway, and living in Ferry-row. It appears that White and his wife quarrelled on Tuesday, and that both left the house, in which was their family, consisting of seven children. Neither of them returned, and White has not since been heard of. An inquiry into the circumstances was opened at the Town-hall, from which it appeared that the murder had been committed under circumstances of great brutality. The body of the woman, when found, presented a sad appearance, being covered with mud; the face and neck were greatly swollen, and there were marks of great violence on the head and under the chin. It would seem that the attempt to cut her throat not having succeeded, the deceased fell into a ditch and that in that position she was caught and held under water till suffocated. A daughter of the deceased said that White had frequently threatened to murder her mother. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against White. John White was captured between four and five miles of Rye on Saturday evening. He has confessed his crime.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE "SUN" NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—On Monday night, about a quarter to nine o'clock, a fire of rather a formidable character broke out in the *Sun* newspaper printing and publishing office, 112, Strand. One portion of the premises, at the back nearest the Savoy church, was exceedingly old, whilst the front had been rebuilt a few years since. The discovery was made by a man living in

the house perceiving smoke issuing from third-floor back, but forming part of the second-floor front. Immediately over these rooms were the composing departments, in which a great quantity of type was deposited, so that but few minutes elapsed before this part of the building became ignited. Mr. Murdo Young, the proprietor of the paper, and several other persons who were in the house at the time, rushed out in a state bordering on frenzy, and not so much as a book or other document in the upper part of the house has been saved. By eleven o'clock the fire was so far got under as to allay all fears of any further extension of mischief; but the damage done is considerable, for according to external appearances the three upper floors of the back building are burned out and two in front. The premises were insured, but not to the full extent. Too much praise cannot be given for the manner in which the police laboured in keeping the mob back.

METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE.—Messrs. Bidder, Hawksley, and Bazalgette have offered some "brief observations" in reply to the answer of the Government referees to their report on the drainage of the metropolis. These brief observations extend to thirteen closely printed pages of scientific matter. We subjoin their conclusions, viz.:—1. That the recent condition of the river Thames was exceptional, and such as had not previously occurred. 2. That they have established the inaccuracy of the data and formula employed by the referees, and the consequent insufficiency of the referees' gaugings. 3. That the plan adopted by the board is adequate to the requirements of three-and-a-half million people, that it can be carried into execution at a moderate cost, and that it admits of indefinite extension and adaptation to future necessities, whether within or without the metropolis. 4. That on the contrary, the long tide-locked and deeply-emerged outfall sewers proposed by the referees greatly exceed any probable wants of the community, are difficult to construct, exceedingly costly, certain to accumulate deposits, and difficult to manage and cleanse. 5. That under the peculiar local circumstances of the metropolis it is more economical to pump and deodorize (wholly or partially) than to convey the sewage by deep channel gravitation to Sea Reach. 6. That the expense of deodorising has been greatly magnified in the referees' answer to our report. 7. That the process of deodorisation may be, and is at Leicester, so conducted as not to give off any noxious emanations. 8. That the supernatant liquid will not become putrescent in the river.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The distribution of prizes for the session 1857-58, to the medical students of this college was presided over by Lord Cranworth on Saturday. There were also present, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Booth, Dr. Booth, Mr. Taylor, F.R.S., Mr. Prevost, Mr. Goldsmid, Q.C., Mr. A. W. Jaffray, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

Prize (40*l*.) for general proficiency, Edward Wynne Thomas.

Anatomy: Professor Ellis.—Gold medal, Simon Belinfante; 1st silver medal, Francis W. Gibson; 2nd silver, Ebenezer Halley. Junior class—Silver medal, Isidore B. Lyon.

Anatomy and Physiology: Professor Sharpey, M.D.—Gold medal, William John Smith.

Chemistry: Professor Williamson.—Gold medal, William John Smith; 1st silver, William Lant Carpenter; 2nd silver, Henry Charlton Bastian. Birkbeck Laboratory—Gold medal, William Martin; 1st silver, Thomas E. Farrington; 2nd silver, William Downer Hewitt. Practical Chemistry—Gold medal, Ebenezer Halley.

Comparative Anatomy: Professor Grant, M.D.—Gold medal, Alexander Herzen.

Surgery: Professor Erichsen.—Gold medal, Felix H. Kempster; 1st silver, William Edward Allen; 2nd silver, S. Hoppus Adams.

Medicine: Professor Walshe, M.D.—Gold medal, William Edward Allen.

Fellowes Clinical Medal.—Winter term.—Gold medal, William George Groves.

Pathological Anatomy: Professor Jenner, M.D.—Gold medal, Felix H. Kempster; silver, Sydney Ringer.

Botany, Senior: Professor Lindley, Ph. D.—Gold medal, Henry Charlton Bastian; silver, Frederick Beaufort Scott.

Medical Jurisprudence: Professor Carpenter, M.D.—Gold medal, Robert Carter.

Midwifery: Professor Murphy, M.D.—Gold medal, William J. Smith; 1st silver, J. B. Lyon; 2nd silver, Thomas C. Kirby.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery: Professor Wharton Jones.—Silver medal, Felix H. Kempster.

Maternal Medicine: Professor Garrod, M.D.—Gold medal, William J. Smith; silver eq., Edward Ellis, Michael O. Hurlston.

A VALUABLE HAT-BOX.—On Saturday last, when the mail steamer *Express* arrived in Guernsey Roads, on her way from Jersey to Weymouth, to land and embark passengers, a gentleman named Blenkinssee, dealer in watches, residing in Birmingham, came on board, to proceed to Weymouth, and among his luggage he had a hat-box containing forty gold watches, worth 400*l*., which he placed near the funnel on deck. The inconvenience attending the landing of passengers in the roads caused considerable bustle, and just as the *Express* was about to start, he discovered that his hat-box and watches were missing. He raised an alarm, and on inquiry, one of the sailors informed him that a gentleman who came from Jersey, and landed at Guernsey, left the boat with a hat-box answering Mr. Blenkinssee's description. He then asked the captain of the *Express* to put back, but he declined doing so, as he had the mails on board. A steam-tug happening to be near, she was signalled, and upon her coming up Mr. Blenkinssee got on board of her and returned to Guernsey, where he put himself in communication with the authorities, and found that a gentleman answering the description given had started in the

steamer *Metropolis* for London, which left Guernsey almost immediately after the *Express*. Mr. Blenkinssee then hired a special steamer to convey him to Weymouth for 20*l*., and immediately on his arrival telegraphed to the detective department, Scotland-yard, on receipt of which Inspector Whicher made inquiries, and ascertained that the *Metropolis* had not arrived in the river. He accordingly despatched two experienced officers, W. Smith and H. Lookyer, to await her arrival, and on her reaching the Custom House quay, about five o'clock in the afternoon, they went on board and began to scan the passengers, but none of them answered the description of the gentleman given by Mr. Blenkinssee. They, however, noticed a hat-box among the luggage which no one appeared to own. They kept it in view and searched the ship, but found no one secreted there. Afterwards, however, a lady and gentleman returned to the ship and made anxious inquiries for a hat-box, but they did not mention the hat box in question. Mr. Blenkinssee arrived and identified the hat-box, and on opening it, to his great joy, he found the whole of the watches in the same state in which he put them into the hat-box. It is but right to add that the gentleman who took the hat-box in mistake is a highly respectable person, and had been to Jersey on account of ill health.—*Globe*.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL PRIZE EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the pupils in the City of London School was concluded on Thursday, and on Friday morning the several prizes were distributed in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the School Committee of the Corporation, and a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars. The examiners were the Rev. H. Cox, B.D., the Rev. J. G. Mould, B.D., M. Gustave Rault, and Dr. Hermann, in the several departments of classics, mathematics, French, and German respectively. The principal prizes were thus awarded:—Scholarships: Beaufoy, Thomas Dale; Grocers' Exhibition, J. Y. Paterson; Traversa, Theophilus Chubb; Carpenter Scholarships, T. S. Aldis and Edward Powell; and the Salomans' Foundation Scholarship, Edward Stedman. Medals: Dr. Conquest's gold medal, J. A. Aldis; Sir Jas. Shaw's classical medal, John Chancellor; Beaufoy mathematical, H. J. Purkiss; Edkin's memorial prize (new award), George Brown; Sir George Carroll's medal for French and German, Frank Roques and Hermann Stratmann; Alderman Hale's medal for arithmetic, John Hunt; Deputy Scott's for writing, C. Chedzoy; Deputy Virtus's gold pen (commercial prize), Henry William Manly; the two last-named pupils belong to the Latin class. Other prizes given by Alderman Finnis, Donald Nicoll, M.P., Captain Lamert, Deputy Lloyd, Mr. Scott, and other gentlemen, were then distributed, as well as a large number of handsomely bound books, as rewards for proficiency in writing, French, mathematics, English grammar, and history, divinity, and the classics.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY AND THE CORPORATION PROPERTY.—In the valley of the Fleet, running from the north end of Farringdon-street towards Clerkenwell and King's-cross, lies, at the present moment, an immense space of vacant and desert-looking ground, the property of the corporation of London, and purchased by that body with the view of effecting extensive street improvements, which circumstances have so far prevented them from carrying out, and by the state of which consequently the revenues of the City suffer materially, while the spot itself, capable as it is of being turned to most productive and publicly beneficial purposes, is an eyesore and a blot to every decent passer by. Years ago a scheme was propounded for a great metropolitan railway, having a central station here, with lines of rails running northward to King's-cross, and thence westward to Paddington, so as to connect by easy communication the Great Northern, North Western, and Great Western Railways, with the very heart of the City, besides, by subsequent additions, if found practicable of realisation, establishing by continuations of the railway a complete circle of communication through all the metropolitan termini. From time to time, however, every effort to carry out this magnificent scheme has failed, but there seems to be at length a chance that the execution of one portion of it will be speedily commenced, since a statement was made at the Common Council on Thursday last that the Metropolitan Railway Company had that day issued the necessary notices for carrying out some of their compulsory powers of purchase conferred by their act. Warmly interested in the subject, Mr. C. Pearson, City Solicitor, applied to the Common Council for, and obtained, leave of absence for three months, to use his personal influence in furthering the scheme; and that gentleman has addressed to the members of the court a letter in connexion with it, in which he enters fully into its history and probable results.

COMMISSIONER YEH.—Howqua furnished Yeh, before he left with an unlimited letter of credit on Jardine, Skinner, and Co., so there will be no necessity for Yeh to punish the impoverished Indian government. Yeh, it appears, was quite grieved at having to leave the *Inflexible*. The officers and men had been so respectful, and so desirous to make him comfortable, that parting was a pain. Particularly anxious was he that Dr. Cotton should remain in attendance on him. There was only one person on board to whom he evinced repugnance—the gentleman who went round as passenger in the *Inflexible*, whose heart was very small he said. On all occasions when receiving the morning salute, Yeh rose from his chair, bent, and responded, "Good morning; how do you do?" In time he will become a proficient in English, no doubt.—*Friend of China*.

Literature.

The Cruise of the Betsey; and the Rambles of a Geologist. By HUGH MILLER. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

WELL worthy of the genius and reputation of the lamented author of "The Old Red Sandstone" are the delightful papers reprinted in this volume from the *Witness* newspaper. The style of Hugh Miller, whether writing of his favourite science or of scenery and incident of his personal life, is perfectly known and fully enjoyed; and it is enough, in the way of general criticism, to say, that this book is of the highly original character of his other writings, and contains a rich amount of agreeable and instructive reading.

"The Cruise of the Betsey," otherwise called "A Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous deposits of the Hebrides," was written at the time of the disruption of the Church of Scotland; and is full of Hugh Miller's freshest, liveliest, and most forcible writing. A friend of the author, the Rev. Mr. Swanson, of Small Isles, after the Church troubles of the time, having no longer a home in his parish, got a home on the sea beside his island charge, and was afloat in his Free Church yacht—"which, if not very secure when nights were dark and winds loud, and the little vessel tilted high to the long roll of the Atlantic, lay at least beyond the reach of man's intolerance, and not beyond the protecting care of the Almighty." Mr. Swanson had agreed to make a visit with Mr. Miller to the Oolitic deposits of the Hebrides,—thus exchanging "the too pressing monstrosities of an existing state of things, for the old lapidified monstrosities of the past." He wrote his friend that he would run down his vessel to meet him at Tobermory; and Mr. Miller accordingly made his way to Mull. While yet on his way, we get from him a graphic description of the general features of the Hebrides:—

"The model of some alpine country raised in plaster on a flat-board, and tilted slantways at a low angle into a basin of water, would exhibit on a minute scale an appearance exactly similar to that presented by the western coast of Scotland and the Hebrides. The water would rise along the hollows, longitudinal and transverse, forming sounds and lochs, and surround, island-like, the more deeply submerged eminences. But an examination of the geology of the coast, with its promontories and islands, communicates a different idea. These islands and promontories prove to be of very various ages and origin. The outer Hebrides may have existed as the inner skeleton of some ancient country contemporary with the main land, and that bore on its upper soils the productions of perished creations, at a time when by much the larger portion of the inner Hebrides,—Skye, and Mull, and the small Isles,—existed as part of the bottom of a wide sound, inhabited by the Cephalopoda and Enaliosaurians of the Lias and the Oolite. Judging from its components, the Long Island, like the Lammermoors and the Grampians, may have been smiling to the sun when the Alps and the Himalaya Mountains lay buried in the abyss; whereas the greater part of Skye and Mull must have been, like these vast mountain-chains of the continent, an oozy sea-floor, over which the ligneous productions of the neighbouring lands, washed down by the streams, grew heavy and sank, and on which the belemnite dropped its spindle and the ammonite its shell. The idea imparted of old Scotland to the geologist here,—of Scotland, proudly, aristocratically, supereminently old,—for it can call Mont Blanc a mere upstart, and Dhaulageri, with its twenty-eight thousand feet of elevation, a heady fellow of yesterday,—is not that of a land settling down by the head like a foundering vessel, but of a land whose hills and islands, like its great aristocratic families, have arisen from the level in very various ages, and under the operation of circumstances essentially diverse."

The boat in which our author sailed entered the Bay of Tobermory about midnight; and there he found the diminutive Free Church yacht of his friend, with "the minister" turned into a skipper-like man in a pea-jacket, and with John Stewart, sole mate and half the crew of the Betsey. The cabin, twice the size of a bedstead, contained a table lashed to the floor, with two seats at one end in front of the stove, and just room enough at the sides to get at the coffin-like beds. Its furniture testified to the mixed employments of its occupant,—a well-thumbed chart of the Western Islands laying across an equally well-thumbed volume of Henry's 'Commentary'; a Polyglot, and spy-glass, in one corner, and a copy of Calvin's 'Institutes,' with the latest edition of 'The Coaster's Sailing Directions,' in another." This was the home of the friends for three weeks, while amongst the Hebrides; and the home of the minister for a twelvemonth besides.

In a day or two, having reached the island of Eigg,—the geological description of which place we must altogether pass by,—they visited the famous cave of Frances, in which the whole people of Eigg were smoked to death by the M'Leods. It is very powerfully and affectingly described; but we can extract only one rather suggestive little incident of the visit.

"Enough remains to show, in the general disposition of the remains, that the hapless islanders died under the walls in families, each little group separated by a few feet from the others. Here and there the remains of a detached skeleton may be seen, as if some robust islander,

restless in his agony, had stalked out into the middle space ere he fell; but the social arrangement is the general one. And beneath every heap we find, at the depth of a few inches, the remains of the straw bed upon which the family had lain, largely mixed with the smaller bones of the human frame, ribs and vertebrae, and hand and feet bones; occasionally, too, with fragments of unglazed pottery, and various other implements of a rude housewifery. The minister found for me, under one family heap, pieces of a half-burned, unglazed earthen jar, with a narrow mouth, that, like the sepulchral urns of our ancient tumuli, had been moulded by the hand without the assistance of the potter's wheel; and to one of the fragment there stuck a minute pellet of gray hair. From under another heap he disinterred the handle-stave of a child's wooden porringer, perforated by a hole still bearing the mark of the cord that had hung it to the wall; and beside the stave lay a few of the larger, less destructible bones of the child, with what for a time puzzled us both not a little,—one of the grinders of a horse. Certain it was no horse could have got there to have dropped a tooth—a foal of a week old could not have pressed itself through the opening; and how the single grinder, evidently no recent introduction into the cave, could have got mixed up in the straw with the human bones, seemed an enigma somewhat of the class to which the reel in the bottle belongs. I found in Edinburgh an unexpected commentator on the mystery, in the person of my little boy,—an experimental philosopher in his second year. I had spread out on the floor the curiosities of Eigg,—among the rest, the relics of the cave, including the pieces of the earthen jar, and the fragment of the porringer; but the horse's tooth seemed to be the only real curiosity among them in the eyes of little Bill. He laid instant hold of it; and, appropriating it as a toy, continued playing with it till he fell asleep. I have now little doubt that it was first brought into the cave by the poor child amid whose mouldering remains Mr. Swanson found it. The little pellet of gray hair spoke of feeble old age involved in this wholesale massacre with the vigorous manhood of the island; and here was a story of unsuspecting infancy amusing itself on the eve of destruction with its toys."

Here, without leaving Eigg, is an interesting piece of geology and of natural magic:—

"The hollows and fissures of the lower sandstone bed we find filled with a fine quartzose sand, which, from its pure white colour, and the clearness with which the minute particles reflect the light, reminds one of accumulations of potato-flour drying in the sun. It is formed almost entirely of disintegrated particles of the soft sandstone; and as we at first find it occurring in mere handfuls, that seem as if they had been detached from the mass during the last few tides, we begin to marvel to what quarter the missing materials of the many hundred cubic yards of rock, ground down along the shore in this bed during the last century or two have been conveyed away. As we pass on northwards, however, we see the white sand occurring in much larger quantities,—here heaped up in little bent-covered hillocks above the reach of the tide,—there stretched out in level, ripple-marked wastes into the waves,—yonder rising in flat narrow spits among the shallows. At length we reach a small, irregularly-formed bay, a few hundred feet across, floored with it from side to side; and see it, on the one hand, descending deep into the sea, that exhibits over its whiteness a lighter tint of green, and, on the other, encroaching on the land, in the form of drifted banks, covered with the plants common to our tracts of sandy downs. The sandstone bed that has been worn down to form it contains no fossils, save here and there a carbonaceous stem; but in an under-lying harder stratum we occasionally find a few shells; and, with a specimen in my hand charged with a group of bivalves resembling the existing conchifera of our sandy beaches, I was turning aside this sand of the Oolite, so curiously reduced to its original state, when I became aware of a peculiar sound that it yielded to the tread, as my companions paced over it. I struck it obliquely with my foot, where the surface lay dry and incoherent in the sun, and the sound elicited was a shrill sonorous note, somewhat resembling that produced by a waxed thread, when tightened between the teeth and the hand, and tipped by the nail of the forefinger. I walked over it, striking it obliquely at each step, and with every blow the shrill note was repeated. My companions joined; and we performed a concert, in which, if we could boast of but little variety in the tones produced, we might at least challenge all Europe for an instrument of the kind which produced them. It seemed less wonderful that there should be music in the granite of Memnon than in the loose Oolitic sand of the Bay of Laig. As we marched over the drier tracts, an incessant *woo, woo, woo*, rose from the surface, that might be heard in the calm some twenty or thirty yards away; and we found that where a damp semi-coherent stratum lay at the depth of three or four inches beneath, and all was dry and incoherent above, the tones were loudest and sharpest, and most easily evoked by the foot. Our discovery,—for I trust I may regard it as such,—adds a third locality to two previously known ones, in which what may be termed the musical sand, no unmeet counterpart to the "singing water" of the tale,—has now been found. And as the island of Eigg is considerably more accessible than *Jebel Nakous* in Arabia Petraea, or *Keg-Rawan* in the neighbourhood of Cabul, there must be facilities presented through the discovery which did not exist hitherto, for examining the phenomenon in acoustics which it exhibits,—a phenomena, it may be added, which some of our greatest masters of the science have confessed their inability to explain."

These quotations will give some conception of the pleasantness of the matter of these sketches; but only very feebly represent the variety of subject which the author finds in the course of his geological explorations. The glimpses of manners and modes of life little known to us are frequent and interesting;—there are also good stories, both human and supernatural;—and there is a wealthy store of facts worth remembering. The Hebrides are by no means over-familiar to us; and if Mr. Miller's ramble had been only a tenth part as fruitful in information, and the narrative of it much less charming in its style, we should have gladly welcomed these pages.

The second part of the volume consists of

"Rambles of a Geologist; or, Ten Thousand Miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland." It was written in 1847-8; and the ten thousand miles mentioned belong to the author's geologic excursions in Scotland during the nine preceding years. We should hardly make an end of this notice without taking something from every chapter of these rambles, if we attempted to describe their rich and varied contents. All that we have said of the former portion of the volume is true of this also;—and we exhort all reading folk to see the book for themselves.

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1857. Inaugural Addresses and Select Papers. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

The "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" rests on the idea that there is the most intimate connexion between the various branches of social inquiry, and that there is necessity for the closer union of the supporters of the various efforts now made for social advancement. Its object is to establish a point of union for social reformers; and, at the same time, to collect facts, to elicit truth, and to diffuse knowledge, by a common investigation of the economics of society in all departments. When the first meeting of the Association was held in Birmingham, in the autumn of last year, its proceedings were more than once referred to in this journal; and sympathy and approbation were expressed, and the hope indulged that the organisation would have a prosperous future, and be the means of greatly advancing our social knowledge, and of improving both our code of laws and our philanthropic labours.

The volume before us is a valuable record of the first beginnings, of what we trust will prove a great and permanent association. Notwithstanding the drawbacks necessarily attending a first and somewhat hastily prepared meeting, there were features of the highest interest both in the gathering of persons and in the character of the papers read to the departments. The Association was presided over, it will be remembered, by Lord Brougham, whose Inaugural Address commences the records here published. The departments, five in number, were presided over by Lord John Russell, in *Jurisprudence and Law Amendment*,—by Sir John Pakington, in *Education*,—by the Recorder of Birmingham, in the *Prevention of Crime and Reformation*,—by Lord Stanley, in *Public Health*,—and by Sir Benjamin Brodie, in *Social Economy*;—and the addresses delivered by them in opening the proceedings of their sections are also contained in this volume. That of Lord Stanley is by far the most complete and valuable; and we isolate a few sentences which cannot be too often repeated, or too closely pressed on the consideration of social reformers:—

"It is idle in this country to suppose that any law, however perfect, will be efficient, unless backed by opinion; and whenever the danger of pestilence is felt to be as serious a thing as the danger of violence—chemical injury as real as mechanical injury,—then, and not till then, will our preventive measures be adequate to keep in check the authors of nuisances. So long as the community, or any part of it, remains ignorant of its own peril, more stringent legislation, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws, will tend only to call forth one of the feelings which in most men's minds is strongest—that of jealousy at interference of which they do not see the benefit."

The principle of these remarks is capable of very wide and useful application. Again, his lordship says:—

"Dry and unattractive as sanitary studies may appear, they belong to the patriot no less than to the philanthropist—they touch very nearly the future prosperity and the national greatness of England. Don't fancy that the mischief done by disease spreading through the community is to be measured by the number of deaths which ensue. This is the least part of the result. As on a battle, the killed bear but a small proportion to the wounded. It is not merely by the crowded hospitals, the frequent funerals, the destitution of families, or the increased pressure of public burdens, that you may test the suffering of a nation over which sickness has passed; the real and lasting injury lies in the deterioration of race, in the seeds of disease transmitted to future generations, in the degeneracy and decay which are never detected till the evil is irreparable, and of which even the cause remains often undiscovered. It concerns us, if the work of England be that colonisation and dominion abroad, if wild hordes and savage races are to be brought by our agency under the influence of civilised man, if we are to maintain peace, to extend commerce, to hold our own among rivals alike by arts and arms—it concerns us, I say, that strong hands should be forthcoming to wield sword or spade—that vigorous constitutions be not wanting to endure the vicissitudes of climate and the labours of a settler in a new country. I believe that, whatever exceptions may be found in individual instances, when you come to deal with men in the mass, physical and moral decay necessarily go together, and it would be small satisfaction to know that we had, through a series of ages, successfully resisted every external enemy, if we learnt too late that that vigour and energy for which ours stands confessedly pre-eminent among the races of the world, were being undermined by a secret but irresistible agency, the offspring of our own neglect, against which science and humanity had warned us in vain."

It is, of course, impossible even to recount the

topics which were treated of in the various sections of the Association: it must be enough to say, that men who have given the best of their time and talents to their own selected subjects, have condensed, in the papers here published, the most important of their observations and experiences, and have indicated the present state of the matters to which they are devoted. The Association gives entire freedom to the expression of opinion—as consisting of men of all shades of political, social, and religious creed or tendency, it has no dogmas to teach; but receives any fact or argument coming within its limits, and presented fairly to consideration. If some readers discern in the proceedings of the Health and Crime departments, too much inclination to depend on legislation and machinery for social advancement, it will be gratifying to observe that Mr. Hastings, the secretary, has justly characterised the results of the deliberations in the department of Social Economy—which embraced a group of miscellaneous questions—when he says “the general tendency of the facts and principles commented on in its papers is to show the soundness of the doctrine, still often contested, that the welfare of the great bulk of the people depends chiefly on their own exertion and forethought, and cannot be secured by legislative interference or eleemosynary aid.” On the Education question we find nothing whatever to commend or to show the possibility of a law-provision for universal instruction; and nothing, we may add, to justify Mr. Hastings’ opinion, “that the religious difficulties supposed to encompass the question of an extended national education have been in some instances satisfactorily solved.”

Philanthropists and reformers will consider this volume to be one of the most important of the present time,—more varied, and more reliable, than any contribution hitherto made to the survey of the social economics of England.

The Creation: a Commentary on the First Five Chapters of the Book of Genesis. By MARTIN LUTHER. Now first translated into English by HENRY COLE, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

We are uncommonly well pleased to receive from Dr. Cole—the translator of four volumes of the “select works” of Martin Luther—a translation of the first portion of the great reformer’s remarkable and immortal work of *Genesis*. So grateful are we to Dr. Cole, that we will not stay to comment on the garrulity and weakness of his preface; nor dispute with him the opinion that he advances, that in all learning, depth, and spirituality, Luther was “unsurpassed and unequalled, by any commentator, either before or since.” Certainly no library of expositon is complete without the commentary on *Genesis*—Luther’s last, and, taken as a whole, his most perfect work. No one will go to it for the solution of philological difficulties; nor will it be expected to throw much light on the problems which science and revelation have to discuss as to the creation and early history of the world. Yet, for all the essentials of the sacred narrative, and for the unfolding of its theological contents and moral suggestions, give us Luther rather than most writers on *Genesis*. Just at the present we have in hand the very elaborate and learned commentary of Dr. Kalisch (of which we hope to give our readers more adequate notice in a short time), and we feel the greatness of Luther all the more for having studied him in the light of the best and most independent criticism of our own times. The criticism has not done as much for the clear and forcible exposition of that which is innermost to the records of creation in the book of *Genesis*, as the popular and sermon-like exposition of the Reformer will be found to accomplish. Luther’s frequent excursions into general divinity, and his applications of his matter to the events and tendencies of his own age, are too characteristic to be wearisome, even when one is most in haste to get at the gist of his exposition. We are not sure that Dr. Cole, even while preserving much of his spirit, and of the flavour of his style, has done him full justice; yet the evidences of general accuracy are such as to make us wish that the venerable man may be spared to carry his translatorial labours to the extent he has proposed to himself.

The History of France, from the Conquest of Gaul by the Romans to the Peace of 1856. By A. B. EDWARDS. London: Routledge and Co.

A SETTLING History of France might be a boon to our reading working-classes; but it must be a different book from this. The author has tried evidently to fulfil the conditions of summarising so great a history within the space of six sheets; but should, in our judgment, have changed her plan, and adopted one something like that of Mr. White’s popular “Landmarks,” in order to attain success. Miss or Mrs. Edwards invites us to “acquire the contents in a single evening!”—a task to which no reader of any known species is equal; for, scarcely could a book be more unreadable, except in occasional passages relating to some great person, or remarkable event, more than usually vivid in the historic panorama of France. Most unrememberable enumerations fill many pages;—these are not historic details, but irregularly arranged chronological particulars. Brief reviews of the state of France at particular periods, and strongly-sketched outlines of special events, show that the author might do very much better than this book, with such a well-con-

ceived plan as might abate some of the disadvantages under which her present task has been performed, and with proper care to be well-informed and minutely accurate.

Christian Hope. By JOHN ANGELL JAMES. London: Hamilton and Co.

THE Christian veteran from whom this work proceeds, has appropriately occupied the seventy-third year of his life, and the fifty-third of his ministry, in preparing for the press this little volume on a subject which, he truly says, “goes with us where all other subjects leave us;” and he hopes that “what has comforted him in its preparation may by perusal be a source of consolation to others.” It follows treatises, from the same hand, on Faith and Charity, which are widely known, and have been greatly useful. The practical wisdom, the chastened feeling, the settled conviction, the ripe experience, which have united in the production of this work on the third of “the apostolic trio of Christian graces,” will give it acceptance with all who love revealed truth, or whose hearts are open to moral impression by the matured piety of venerable and still vigorous years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Which? or, Eddies round the Rectory. Vols. I. and II. Baptist Manual, 1858.
Ninth Report of Evangelical Continental Society.
Letters on Evangelical Religion in Germany.
Fourth Reading Book for Schools. By Dr. McCulloch.
Rev. J. Hanson’s Lectures to Working Classes.
Personal Adventures during the Indian Rebellion. By W. Edwards, Esq., B.C.S.
Confessions of a Catholic Priest.
Hollingworth’s Poetical Works. Edited by Dr. Sexton.
Memoirs of Rev. S. Marsden, of Parramatta.
The World’s Charity and other Poems. By G. A. H. Eadie.
Our Home Islands.—Their Productive Industry.
The British Army in India. By Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S.
Hillworth; or, Omissions Rectified. By T. Hortentio.
History of Wesleyan Methodism. Vol. 2. By Dr. Smith, F.A.S.
Boy’s Book of Industrial Information. Illustrated.
Account of Ancient British Church. By Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
The Sabbath Question. By H. Fulton.
You are Forgiven. By “A Lover of Light.”
Reading Lessons in Social Economy. By B. Templar.
Fragments touching the Divine Life.
The Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures. By E. Godson.
State of our Educational Enterprises. By Rev. W. Fraser, Paisley.
The Faithful Servant. By Rev. Jno. Graham.
Report of London Diocesan Society.
Mark Wilton, the Merchant’s Clerk. By Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A.
A Month in Yorkshire. By Walter White.
A Sermon preached at Boston, U.S. By G. E. Ellis.
The Ophthalmoscope. By Jabez Hogg.
Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries. By Rev. T. W. J. Blake, M.A.
Types of Womanhood.
Child’s Homœopathic Physician. By Neville Wood, M.D.
Thoughts on the Book of Common Prayer. By Dr. Whately.
English Grammar. By Dixey and Fogg.
The Halifax Lectures. By Rev. J. Walters.
Strictures on Maurice’s Doctrine of Sacrifice. By Thos. Barker, M.A.
The Taming of Horses. By J. S. Rarey.
Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C., 1900.
How to See the English Lakes.
New Testament Laws of Grace and Truth.
Devout Breathings of a Pious Soul.
Religious Difficulty in National Education.
Mistakes of Sunday-school Teachers. By Rev. Dr. Spence.
Thoughts on Christian Worship. By Isaac Robson.

PERIODICALS.

Teacher’s Offering—The Mother’s Friend—Unitarian Pulpit—Sunday-school Teacher’s Magazine—History of Progress in Great Britain. No. 3.—Commentary Wholly Biblical. Part 21—Routledge’s Shakespeare. Part 25—United Presbyterian Magazine—Congregational Economist. No. 2—Christian Reformer—Journal of Psychological Medicine—Blackwood—Fraser—Eclectic—Christian Spectator—National Magazine—News of the Churches—British Evangelist—Scottish Congregational—Titan—Meliora—Comprehensive History of India. Part 5 and 6—Comprehensive History of England. Parts 11 and 12—Irish Quarterly—Herald of Peace.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—Mr. Donald, junior, and I were riding in front, accompanied by Multan Khan, and had advanced about 200 yards from the house, when we observed a body of horsemen drawn up across the road, in a grove immediately in our front, and waiting for us. Multan Khan pulled up his horse, and bade us at once return to the house, as the only chance of saving our lives; for he said that neither himself nor any of his men would advance with us another yard. It was out of the question to attempt to get through this body by our four selves, and so we turned back to the house. I was some way in front, and riding along by the wall of the enclosure in which the house was situated, and not far from the gate, when the mob opened fire upon us, with savage shouts and yells. How I escaped I know not, for the bullets were rapping into the wall all about me; but my horse becoming very restive under the fire, plunged so much that they could neither hit him nor myself. Turning round to see what was going on behind me, I saw Mr. Donald, senior, without his hat, trying to get out of the crowd, and a number of men rushing in upon Mr. Gibson and striking him with swords and sticks. I now noticed Multan Khan and our escort galloping off, leaving us to our fate. My only chance was to attempt to rejoin them; so I

called out to Mr. Donald, senior, to follow me, and drawing my revolver, put my horse right at the crowd as hard as I could go. They opened for me right and left, and I passed close to poor Mr. Gibson: I shall never forget his look of agony, as he was ineffectually trying to defend himself from the ruffians who were swarming round him. I could render him no aid, and was only enabled to save myself through the activity and strength of my horse. Once or twice I was on the point of shooting some of the fellows, but refrained, thinking that threatening them with my pistol was more likely to deter them, as when once a barrel was discharged they might close in upon me, fancying that I could no longer hurt them. I soon got clear of the mob, and joined Multan Khan and the escort, who had by this time halted. Mr. Donald, senior, followed me almost immediately: his horse was severely wounded by a matchlock ball in the near hind leg; but he was himself untouched. His son also rode up soon after; he had escaped unwounded, by riding through the town, and jumping his horse over a ravine where the fellows could not follow him. A man also joined us mounted on my second horse, a difficult animal to manage; he threw his rider almost immediately, then bolted, and was, as I imagined lost. Multan Khan and the others seemed by no means pleased that we had escaped, and were very threatening in their demeanour. I rode up to the former, and putting my hand on his shoulder, said to him—“Have you a family and little children?” He answered by a nod. “And are they not dependent on you for their bread?” He replied “Yes.” “Well,” I said, “so have I, and I am confident you are not the man to take my life and destroy their means of support.” He looked at me for a moment, and then said, “I will save your life if I can: follow me.” He immediately turned and set off at a gallop, and we followed him.—*Edwards’s Personal Recollections of the Indian Rebellion.*

THE MAN OF FASHION ABOUT 1770.—The man of fashion of this period was a compound of effeminacy and affectation. He painted and perfumed like a woman. His toilet occupied a great proportion of his time; his dress was of the most costly materials, and the most fantastic patterns. Silks and brocades, embroidery, gold lace, and jewelry, adorned his person, both in morning and evening costume. He seldom stirred abroad on foot, except to take a turn in the Mall; and if he had to cross the street only from his lodging to a tavern, he was conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief employment; gallantry occupied the hours which could be spared from dress and play. He had made the grand tour, and consequently knew the world. Of books he knew little or nothing. Men of education he called “prigs” and “pedants.” The only literature which he cultivated was plays, novels, lampoons, or tracts in ridicule of religion. Such were the beaux and fribbles of the time of Anne and of the Hanover succession. The reader who would know more of the manners and conversation of this class, will find their affectation and ignorance, their profligacy, insolence, and inanity, sketched, without exaggeration, in the “Foppington” of Cibber, the “Fellamar” of Fielding, and the “Whiffle” of Smollett.—*Massey’s History of England under George III.*

THE EARLY DAYS OF GEORGE III.—To a woman of any education or refinement, an English manor-house, during at least the earlier years of the Hanoverian succession, must have been an intolerable home. The library of the hall probably consisted of a book of receipts, the “Justice of the Peace,” a volume of drinking songs, a book of sports, and a tract or two against Popery. The country book-clubs, and the London circulating libraries, which convey the newest works to the extremities of Cornwall and Cumberland, within twenty-four hours after they have been laid on the tables of the club-houses in Pall-mall had not yet been invented. The country town, unless it was one of the first-class, had probably not a bookseller’s shop, and was dependent for its literary supplies upon the occasional visits of a hawker or travelling agent of a large firm, who opened his pack, or set up a stall on a fair or market day. The state of the roads, during a great part of the year, was such as to render visiting impracticable. The aspect of the country itself was for the most part dreary and desolate. . . . The neatness and taste which now surround the humblest villa seldom adorned the residence of a country gentleman before 1760. Landscape-gardening was confined to the seats of the great proprietors; and even a common flower garden was not a usual appendage to the house of a gentleman qualified to be knight of the shire. The house itself, though a substantial structure, was rarely kept in the state of repair and cleanliness which the modern sense of comfort and decency requires. The stables and kennels were close to the house, occupying the site which is now covered with conservatories and parterres. The rough fields through which this gloomy mansion was approached, presented a very different aspect to the highly-cultivated lands and neat enclosures which now surround a lawn, laid out in well-kept walks, and ornamented by shrubs and plants from every quarter of the globe.—*Ibid.*

A WORD FOR KILLARNEY.—Is the tourist in search of the grand and beautiful in nature? It is here in profuse luxuriance; there are no “bits” in the British Islands so lovely as those he may encounter in Wicklow, upon the Shannon, and especially at Killarney. The wild sea-coasts of the north, the west, and the south are unequalled for magnificence, even in the Scottish sea-highlands; while the sublime and beautiful are so often and so happily combined in every part of the country by rivers, lakes, and ocean, that, beyond all question, if the desires of the tourist tend this way, his reward will be large and ample; he can

scarcely expect too much, and have any dread of disappointment. Is he seeking health? These hill breezes passing over beds of heather, are full of it,—and freely give; these sea-winds from the broad Atlantic, robust as the huge cliffs on which they break, dashing white foam over rocks that elsewhere would be mountains—these sea-winds make us strong enough to breast them, even in their fury. Is he a sportsman—a gentle or a bold brother of the angle? The lakes and rivers have stores for him; the regal salmon or the spotted trout will be heavier than he will like to carry, save that his "aid" is at hand to bear the burthen his flies, his guidance, and his counsel have helped to take; for, go where he will, there will be always waiting "his honour" a "boy" who knows every hole and corner of the neighbouring water, and precisely what fly will "suit" that place on that day in the season. Does he aim to study character—that "proper study" an hour of which is worth a week of books? There is no country of the world that will give opportunities so rare or so recompensing; as we have heard Maria Edgeworth say, "There is no country in which happiness is so cheap." The peasantry have indeed lost much of their love of fun—their wit is not so ready as it used to be; faction fights are matters of history, no less than duelling, and drunkenness, as a habit, is almost as much so. You will seldom hear the "keen," and not often see a wake; of fairies you will learn nothing, except as whispered mysteries in out-of-the-way places; the "blarney" has grown weaker with time; poverty—never "the clamorous voice of woe"—less continuously shocks the sight; and although the nauseous "heap before the door," and the "pig in the parlour," are encountered far too frequently, and the hovel is still wretched as a dwelling for man, the peasant has employment—and you know it. But a large portion of their originality remains: their kindness and courtesy, and ever prompt zeal to render service; their cordial welcome of the stranger; their unyielding honesty; their shrewd, yet simple humour; their deep devotion to natural and adopted ties; their familiarity, which is never vulgarity; in short, if the Irish peasant has many peculiarities, they are only such as will interest and amuse the visitor, and seldom, or never, such as will annoy or offend him. —*Art Journal for August.*

Gleanings.

In consequence of the lime thrown into the Serpentine to purify it the water has been covered with dead fish.

The Rev. P. Beaton, an Aberdeen clergyman, has been appointed chaplain to the Presbyterian forces in London.

Mr. Prior, known by his "Life of Goldsmith," and by an edition of Goldsmith bearing his name, is now Sir James Prior, K.H.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed on the western coast of Africa, and is noticed in some of the Cape journals as a hopeful omen.

The Rev. William Anderson, son of the Rev. Arch. Anderson, of Crathie, has been appointed by General Peel as military chaplain to the Presbyterian troops at Chatham.

There is no foundation for the report that M. de Montalembert is engaged in writing a work on Protestantism in England, nor has he now any such intention.

At the first annual commencement of Mount Union College, Ohio, the degree of Bachelor of Liberal Sciences was conferred, among others, upon Miss Jane W. Chapman.

Among the works in the press, is a new volume of poems by Mr. Robert Bulwer Lytton (son of the baronet) author of "The Earl's Daughter," and other poems.

During the session of 1857-8, 269 bills passed both houses of parliament and received the Royal assent, of which 108 were public measures, and 161 private bills.

Two maiden women were walking in the neighbourhood of Norwich yesterday week, when one of them had her arm broken by the trunk of a tree which was blown against her, and died of the injury.

The Worship-street magistrate has decided that a man is justified in smashing a case in which the likeness of his wife was exposed without permission outside a photographic establishment. The magistrate said he should have done the same.

It appears from letters in the *Times* (the result of Mr. Rarey's communication) that in Russia horses are driven almost invariably without "blinkers," and that these articles have been abolished with excellent effect in the Bengal Artillery for the last fifteen years.

Appropos of the great commercial rogueries of the age, an American poet thus parodies Young's sentiments about war:—

A little stealing is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art.
'Tis mean to rob a henroost or a hen,
But stealing millions makes us gentlemen.

The admirable description of the recent cruise of the *Agamemnon*, with the Atlantic cable aboard, which recently appeared in the *Times*, was from the pen of Mr. Woods, one of the most graphic writers of the day, who was engaged as special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* during the Crimean War. —*Illustrated Times.*

The Royal Academy (says the *Athenaeum*) closed a successful season on Saturday last. The receipts of the year—the shillings at the door—count up to more than nine thousand pounds; a sum unprecedented, so far as we remember, in the annals of the Academy. No small part of this receipt is due to the attractions of Mr. Frith's "Derby Day"—a

picture that seems likely to make a fortune for artist, owner, and engraver. Including copyright, Mr. Frith received for it three thousand pounds. It has given the Royal Academy two thousand pounds in excess of their best years. After receiving a few last touches from the painter, it will pass into the hands of the engraver.

M. Babinet, of the French Institute, has communicated the following to the *Journal des Debats* relative to the new comet:—"This year we have already five comets, two of which are periodical; but none of them is the comet of 1556, called 'comet of Charles V.,' on the return of which the contrary opinions of Mr. Hind and M. Hoeff divide the scientific world. As for the comet No. 5 of this year, which was discovered by M. Donati at Florence on the 2nd of June, it has no resemblance to the comets of 1556, 1264, and 975, which are supposed to be the same. The present comet advances very slowly, and will be in the midst of its apparition on the 5th or 6th of September next. It goes towards the west; whereas the comet of Charles V. went towards the east, so that they can no more be confounded than the mail from Brest can be confounded with that from Strasburg. Moreover, there are 100 deg. difference in the position of the perihelium, and the inclination is 72½ deg. instead of 30 deg.

THE TWO DISSENTERS.—When John Brown, D.D., first settled in Haddington, Scotland, the people of his parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The reverend doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body; but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the Doctor held out his hand, saying, "My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling at Haddington?" "Yes, sir," replied the parishioner. "Well, and if it be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?" "Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post." "That is just my opinion," replied the doctor; "but what, sir, is the use of you and me setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?" The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed for ever.

BROOKS and Co., the large linendrapers, 105 and 106, Borough, have requested us to call the attention of ladies and families to the large stock of soiled linen, table-cloths, &c., they are now selling. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

ADVERTISEMENT.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, as water saturates the soil, or as salt penetrates meat, the pills act upon the blood, which they correct and purify. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular, and vigorous. The cure thus effected is not partial and temporary, the disease is entirely and for ever driven from the system, and the patient need not be apprehensive of its return. As these medicines have no violent action, they do not necessitate any interruption of ordinary avocations.—Sold at Professor Holloway's, 244, Strand, London; and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilised world.

The salutary effect of Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food in removing Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Debility, without medicine, is admirably displayed by the following letters:—No. 4, 208.—"Riddington Rectory, Norfolk, June 10, 1850. Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. J. W. Flavell." "Bury, Lancashire, August 17, 1851. Gentlemen—For a considerable time I have suffered severely from a violent pain in my left side, extreme flatulency, accompanied by an intolerable sensation of heart-burn, and other disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Various remedies, alleged infallible, were tried in vain, and for a long time I was never twenty-four hours without violent pain; indeed, I was unfit for the performance of my daily duties. I was induced to try your Food. In less than an hour I found relief, and my recovery was very rapid. The duties which previously had been an intolerable burden, became a delightful exercise, and I have since accomplished more labour with less fatigue than I ever expected to be able to perform. I have never had a return of my complaint.—D. Thomas."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."] BIRTHS.

POLKINGHORNE.—July 21, at 31, Torrington-place, Plymouth, Mrs. Edwin Polkinghorne, of a daughter.

SIMPSON.—July 27, at Haverhill, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Robert Simpson, Independent minister, of a daughter, still-born.

LEMON.—July 28, at the Mission School, Blackheath, Mrs. W. G. Lemon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—KEMP.—July 1, at the congregational Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. George Green, to Miss Mary Kemp, both of Lombard-street.

WADE—BENSLEY.—July 14, at the Congregational Chapel, Long Sutton, Lincoln, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, of Newark, Mr. Henry Wade, to Miss Susan Bensley.

CROSS—WARREN.—At the same time and place, and by the same minister (by special licence), R. M. Cross, Esq., to Miss Mary Warren.

DICKSON—TAYLOR.—July 22, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Johnson Barker, Mr. Thomas Dickson, Halford-street, to Harriet Yates, youngest daughter of Mr. William Taylor, Charles-street, both of that town.

COLMER—RAY.—July 28, at Queen-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the father of the bride, Mr. Alfred Colmer, of Wansborough, paper manufacturer, Watchet Mills, Somerset, to Isabella Field, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Ray.

TIPPETTS—STANLEY.—July 29, at Stamford-avon Chapel, by the Rev. Hugh Hutton, M.A., Mr. John Whitley Tippetts, of Liverpool, to Kate, third daughter of Mr. Gervase Stanley, of Stamford-street, London.

LLOYD—JANSON.—July 29, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Winchmore-hill, Samuel Lloyd, jun., of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, to Jane Eliza, daughter of Wm. Janson, of Down hills, Tottenham.

DEATHS.

RIDEAL.—July 27, at his residence, 2, Sidney-place, Brixton-hill, Joseph Rideal, Esq., formerly of 143, Union-street, Southwark, aged sixty-four years.

CLARK.—July 28, after a short illness, John Clark, Esq., of the Sessions-house, and South Hackney.

MAWBY.—July 30, Catherine, wife of Mr. Nathan Mawby, of Great Bentley, Essex, aged sixty-three years.

PEASE.—July 31, at his house, Northgate, Darlington, Edward Pease, aged ninety-one years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

Urry, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market has again been animated. Both on Friday and Saturday there was a rise in Consols to the extent of ½. Advanced prices were quoted for many other classes of securities, including Turkish and some other foreign stocks, and English, Indian, Canadian, and Belgian railway shares. The tendency to improvement extends, in fact, to almost every department of the Stock Exchange. Yesterday, the funds were weaker. To-day there is increased firmness in the market, but the operations are chiefly connected with the settlement.

It is believed that the Government contemplate taking advantage of the improved prospects of the Money Market to raise at an early period the balance of 3,579,000*l.* still remaining available under the India Loan Act, passed at the commencement of the session for 8,000,000*l.* It is also stated that Fud Pasha is expected in London from Paris, with the view of entering into arrangements with Messrs. Rothschild and Baring for the long-talked of Turkish loan.

The specie arrivals for the week have been about 425,000*l.*; the exports only 32,000*l.* The specie arrivals reported on Monday reached a total of about 430,590*l.* There is a marked subsidence of the continental demand.

At a meeting of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, on Saturday, Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., in the chair, a half-yearly dividend was declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The weekly reports of the state of business in the manufacturing districts exhibit steadiness, without any important symptoms of activity. The present period for recreation will temporarily arrest a marked recovery, but the result after the *foies* at Oherbourg will become apparent, particularly if the easiness of money continues. Trade has been quiet at Manchester, but the tone of the market is considered good; in Birmingham there has been little alteration, though later in the season a beneficial change is anticipated. At Halifax some improvement has been visible, and prices are regarded as rather firmer. In Huddersfield no great alteration has occurred, but a good winter trade is expected. The accounts from Norwich and Leeds are rather more favourable; but in Sheffield there has been no important recovery. The prospects of trade in Dublin are stated to be very satisfactory.

There has been rather more activity displayed in the port of London during the past week. 261 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports; there were four from Ireland, and 225 colliers. The entries outwards were 119, and those cleared amounted to 97, besides 17 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were six vessels—viz., the *Adelaide*, of 409 tons; 1 to Hobart Town of 919 tons; and 4 to Port Phillip, of 3,138 tons, making a total of 4,466 tons.

The prospectus of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company is once more submitted to the public, but under altered and more favourable circumstances, the British Government having now agreed to guarantee interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the capital for fifty years, whilst Captain Pullen, of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, reports, as the result of soundings, that "no place can be better adapted for laying a telegraphic cable than the Red Sea." A provisional arrangement has accordingly been made with Messrs. Newall for the immediate laying of the cable, at their own risk, and at a fixed cost, the terms being such as to leave a surplus of 300,000*l.* out of the company's total capital of 800,000*l.* According to the agreement entered into with the Government, the company's operations are restricted to the line between Alexandria and Aden, which is about half of the entire distance; but the prospectus points out that "the arrangements for the establishment of a telegraph between Europe and Alexandria have also been completed, and the line will be laid this autumn." An abstract of the contract with the Treasury is at the same time published. The directors are highly respectable. The shares are of 20*l.* each, with a deposit of 2*l.*, of which 1*l.* is to be paid on application. The shares are quoted at 1 to 1 premium.

During the past month the range of Consols has been 1½ per cent., and a rise has been established of ½ per cent. This, however, barely restores prices to the point at which they stood two months back, as in June there was a depreciation of ½ per cent. In the railway market the rebound has been strong, an average advance of 5 or 6 per cent. having been attained. Great Western and Sheffield, however, are very unfavourable exceptions.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £31,021,550 Government Debt £11,015,100
 Other Securities 3,459,900
 Gold Bullion 10,546,550
 Silver Bullion

£31,021,550

£11,015,100

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities £10,587,476
 Rest 3,304,381 Other Securities 15,440,082
 Public Deposits 3,640,443 Notes 10,612,295
 Other Deposits 15,053,461 Gold & Silver Coin 716,256
 Seven Day and other Bills 804,874

£37,358,109

£37,358,109

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 30, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

FRASER, W. and L., Salisbury, coach makers, August 13, September 10.
 SIMON, E., late of South-street, Brompton, and Mark-lane, wine merchant, August 12, September 10.
 THURWOOD, T., late of Farnham, innkeeper, August 12, September 10.
 SCHEURMANN, G., Newgate-street, music-seller, August 12, September 10.
 CARTER, C., Terrace, Tower-hill, sack merchant, August 12, September 10.
 CHESTERMAN, E., Banbury, Oxfordshire, builder, August 11, September 10.
 WILSON, C. F., Reading, grocer, August 11, September 13.
 JOHNS, D., Shrewsbury, grocer, August 11 and 30.
 BUSBY, R. late of Birmingham, builder, August 12, September 9.
 VINCENT, S., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, butcher, August 12 and 31.
 ROGERS, J., Newport, Monmouthshire, shipbroker, August 10, September 14.
 JAMES, O. H., Cheltenham, seedsman, August 10, September 13.
 COURTNEY, H., Westdean, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, August 10, September 13.
 FLETCHER, H., Painswick, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturer, August 10, September 13.
 NICHOLLS, J., Redruth, Cornwall, watchmaker, August 11, September 16.
 LEAR, T., Batley, Yorkshire, extractor, August 13, September 16.
 PARKER, O., Kingston-upon-Hull, copper merchant, August 13, September 15.

Tuesday, August 3, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

WHALLEY, W. R., and HILLSTAD, W. J., Cheapside, warehousemen.
 HODGKINSON, S., Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street, commission agent.
 BATE, J., Birmingham, innkeeper.
 GRAVES, T., and WILKINSON, H., Leamington, plumbers and glaziers.
 MILLER, J., Newcastle-under-Lyme, travelling draper.
 STUART, S., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, provision dealer.
 GILLHAM, J., Exeter, boot and shoe manufacturer.
 AYRES, J. D., and MILES, D. M., Nottingham merchants.
 LICHTENSTEIN, L., Wood-street, City, merchant.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 2.

The supply of English wheat this morning was moderate, but sufficient for the demand, which was limited and at barely last week's prices; about 800 quarters of new wheat were offered, the quality various, and sold at from 45s to 46s. For foreign wheat there was but little inquiry, but there was no disposition to sell at lower rates. Norfolk flour was held at 32s per sack, and but few good American barrels offering. Barley quite as dear. Beans and peas firm. Having a large supply of Russian oats (though very few of any other description), prices were 6d per quarter lower than on this day week, but at this reduction there was a tolerably free sale. Linseed and cakes maintained full prices. The weather is very fine with easterly wind.

BRITISH.

Wheat
 Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 45
 Ditto White 48 50
 Lincoln, Norfolk, and
 Yorkshire Red 42 46
 Scotch 42 46
 Rye 32 34
 Barley, malting 28 30
 Distilling 27 28
 Malt (pale) 66 68
 Beans, mangel 42 48
 Ticks 42 48
 Harrow 42 48
 Pigeon 42 48
 Peas, White 44 46
 Grey 44 46
 Maple 44 46
 Boilers 44 46
 Tares (English new) 68 70
 Foreign 68 68
 Oats (English new) 26 27
 Flour, town made, per
 sack of 280 lbs 41 43
 Linseed, English 54 56
 Baltic 54 56
 Black Sea 52 54
 Hempseed 42 44
 Canaryseed 78 82
 Cloverseed, per cwt. of
 112 lbs English 24 26
 German 25 26
 French 21 23
 American 21 23
 Linseed Cakes, 13 10s to 14 0s
 Rape Cakes, 6 10s to 7 0s per ton
 Rapeseed, 34 0s to 35 0s per last

FOREIGN.

Wheat
 Danzig 50 to 54
 Königsberg, Red 44 52
 Pomeranian, Red 46 48
 Rostock 46 48
 Danish and Holstein 44 48
 East Friesland 42 44
 Petersburg 40 44
 Riga and Archangel 40 44
 Polish Odesa 38 40
 Marianopol 43 44
 Taganrog 38 40
 Egyptian 38 40
 American (U.S.) 42 46
 Barley, Pomeranian 28 30
 Königsberg 27 30
 Danish 24 25
 East Friesland 21 22
 Egyptian 21 22
 Odesa 24 25
 Beans—
 Horse 42 44
 Pigeon 46 48
 Egyptian 34 36
 Peas, White 44 46
 Oats—
 Dutch 21 23
 Jahde 21 23
 Danish 20 25
 Danish, Yellow feed 24 26
 Swedish 25 26
 Petersburg 21 23
 Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.
 New York 22 25
 Spanish, per sack 22 25
 Carawayseed, per cwt. 32 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d; household ditto, 5d to 6 1/2d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, August 2.

There was rather an extensive show of foreign stock in today's market, but its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were reasonably good as to number, but deficient in quality. For all kinds of beasts we experienced a very inactive demand, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The Norfolk season for beasts may now be considered closed. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,100 short-horns; from Norfolk 250 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 110 Scots; and from Ireland, 150 oxen. There was a large show of sheep. Prime Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at full quotations; otherwise, the mutton trade ruled heavy, and prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was good, met a dull inquiry at prices barely equal to Monday last. About 600 Irish sheep and lambs were on sale. The few English calves in the market sold at full

prices. Foreign calves were dull, and the turn lower, owing to large arrivals. We had a heavy inquiry for pigs, the supply of which was good, at previous rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	3	10	4	2
Second quality	3	6	3	8	Prime Southdown	4	4	4	8
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	3	10	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	8	Prime small	4	6	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	10	8	8	Large hogs	3	2	4	0
Second quality	3	2	3	8	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	4

Lambs 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Sucking calves, 18s. to 23s: Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 23s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 2.

For the time of year, these markets are well supplied with each kind of meat. Prime beef, mutton, and lamb are in steady request, at full prices; otherwise, the trade is in a very inactive state.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Small pork	3	8	4	2
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	2
Prime large do.	3	10	4	0	Middling ditto	3	4	3	8
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	3	10	4	4
Large pork	3	0	3	0	Veal	3	6	4	4

Lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, August 3.

TEA.—The market has exhibited rather more activity, and there is a disposition shown by the trade to purchase extensively, but traders decline increased rates. Common Congou has improved 10d per lb.

SUGAR.—A very limited amount of business has been done, but prices are firm, the finer qualities suitable for home consumption being in most demand. In the refined market shipping descriptions are in some request, and crushed attracted more attention.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon continues in fair demand, at full values; other descriptions are dull.

RICE.—The market remains very dull, and only a small quantity has been sold at barely previous values.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 2.—The business done in Irish butter last week was only on moderate scale. The dealers operated with caution, and bought sparingly. Holders, however, were for the most part firm, in consequence of high advances from Ireland, and there was no alteration worth notice in prices. Foreign of best quality sold slowly at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. Of bacon the supply of prime fresh and of mild cure was scarcely equal to the demand, and prices advanced 1s to 2s. Hams and lard as last reported.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 2.—Since Monday last the imports of foreign potatoes have amounted to 20 bags from Rotterdam, and 150 baskets from Dieppe. The supplies of English are seasonably large and in excellent condition, whilst the demand is steady, at from 50s to 120s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 31.—Trade continues brisk, and the supply is equal to the demand. Some thousands of baskets of plums have arrived from France this week. They vary in price from 4s to 6s per half-sieve basket. Apricots and figs are also still supplied from foreign sources. Strawberries are now all but over. Some ripe pears, chiefly Jargonella, may now be obtained. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazil, 10s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kilndried, 20s do. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. New potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, August 2.—The high winds of last week are stated to have injured the bine to some extent; but, with this exception, the accounts continue to come very favourable, and the tendency of the duty is to advance. The market is completely inactive.

WOOL, Monday, August 2.—The public sales of foreign and colonial wool are proceeding with great firmness, and the opening advance has been fully maintained. The demand for the continent still continues active, and buyers for home use have operated to a fair extent.

OILS, Monday, August 2.—Lined oil is a slow sale, at 34s 3d per cwt on the spot. A fair business has been transacted in fish oils. Spermin is quoted at 85/10s to 86/10s; pale seal, 39/ to 39/ 5s; cod, 34/ 10s to 35/ per tun. Rape oils are dull at 49/ for foreign refined, and 45/ to 45/ 10s for brown. Coconut and palm oils are rather cheaper. Turpentine is dull. American spirits, in barrels, 38s 6d to 39s, and English, without casks, 38s. Rough, 3s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, August 2.—The demand is somewhat firmer to-day, and prices are a shade higher. P.Y.C., on the spot is quoted at 48s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 7d per 8lbs.

COALS, Monday, August 2.—Market dull, at the rates of Friday's sale. Stewart's, 18s; Lambton's, 17s 6d; Killoe 17s; J. Hartlepool, 16s 3d; Wylam, 14s; Gosforth, 14s 9d; Tanfield, 14s 6d; South Hetton's, 17s 9d; Hartley's, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 68; left from last day, 14—Total, 77.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as FIRST or SECOND COUNTERMAN. Nine years' experience; four years' good character from last employer.

Address, C. B., Post-office, Dover, Kent.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital. The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital. Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

TO NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condem-

nation of Mr. C. Meinig (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACH'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACH'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-

GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Bilious, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally eradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm these facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitzo, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my pains left me." He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Academie de Medecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1855. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Looock, Bart., Physician to her Majesty; Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Bequaerel, Pouillet, Delarive, Oppolzer, and many others. These Chains, as the "Lancet" and other Medical Journals state, must at once convince every person of their extraordinary curative powers who will give them one moment's trial. Price 5s., 10s. 6d., the 15s., 18s., and 22s. most useful. J. L. PULVERMACH and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for

Roughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.

Sir,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and, although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly, ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.

Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shaking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side." Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1/2d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has
tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found
none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

WEAK LEGS, KNEES, and ANKLES.—
BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS
are the best that can be made; they give support, are durable,
and may be washed. Prices from 7s. 6d. Trusses fitted from
10s. 6d., by W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street. A female in
attendance.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S celebrated OINTMENT,
called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently re-
commended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds
of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if
of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises,
Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face,
Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles,
Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in pots, at 1s. 1d.,
2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULE ANTISCROPHULE.

confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception,
one of the best alternative medicines ever compounded for
purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations.
Hence they are used in Scrophula, Scorbatic Complaints, Gland-
ular Swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They
form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken
at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in
boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicoat,
at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail
by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom,
and Colonies. Observe:—No medicine sold under the above
name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicoat,
late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government
Stamp affixed to each package.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle con-
tinues to give her useful and interesting delineations of
character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style
peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country.
All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character
of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a
specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of
thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street
Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a
full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues,
failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto
unexplored. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested
to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher
says, "You have described his character very accurately."
I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W.
Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." W.
Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my
questions." All communications are confidential.

TO the NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—
CHARLES WATSON, M.D. (Fellow and Honorary Vice-
President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres.
Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, and Resi-
dent Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place,
Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six
stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—Era.
"The true guide to those who desire a speedy and private
cure."—University Magazine.

"The NEW AMERICAN DISCOVERY exhibits the ab-
surdity of the English mode of treating such complaints; will
prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily
regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—
Evening Sun.

For qualification, vide Diplomas and Medical Directory.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of
modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the
first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for
the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and
safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited
testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public
opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries
of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during
their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any
vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of
"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON,"
on the Government Stamp.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the
body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from
observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot
so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest
satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William
Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W.
Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College
Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's
Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen
Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the
London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the
Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince
Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq.,
Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq.,
F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss
(which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending
the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the
Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage,
1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post
Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
The material of which these are made is recommended
by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and
the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support
in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VAR-
ICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture,
and inextensible, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.
Price from 7s. 5d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.
John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES
for the HAIR, 95, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOL-
BORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery
of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY
HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent
natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is
as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power
upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is
coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye.
Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mus-
taches. The successful results of the last half century have
proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE
POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth,
restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when
every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off
or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beau-
tifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard,
whiskers, eyebrows, and mustaches, it is unfailing in its
stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and
10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain
and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on
the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is per-
fectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes
3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold
by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

DESTROYER OF HAIR.—248, High Holborn.
—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous
Hair from the Face, Neck, Arms, or Hands, without injury to
the skin; it is strongly recommended on account of its not
affecting the flesh. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Sent
free, the same day as ordered, in blank wrappers, for Fifty
Stamps.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL
COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheuma-
tism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC
COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no
preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of
order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.
GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M.
Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—
Office: 82, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had
gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet,
"Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all
Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is
to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance,
softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s.
1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instan-
taneous Colorman, in the New York Original Packets: price
4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R.
Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the
Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square,
London, E.C.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT
HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's
Criminaria, which has for many years been noted all over
the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only re-
medy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon.
It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustaches, eyebrows,
&c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in
nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness
in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its
falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause.
Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery
for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness
in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s.,
or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps,
by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-
street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the
quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays,
from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair,"
Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts,
which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of
agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two
penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and ef-
ficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any
required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully
natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior
to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell hor-
ribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural
tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free
by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss
Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE
CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., recommended by the most
eminent physicians and surgeons as the best remedy for various
veins, weak knees, ankles, &c., also a light stocking for
summer wear, very efficient. Price 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. thread; 6s.,
13s., 16s. silk each.—Pratt, Surgical Instrument Maker, 420,
Oxford-street, twenty doors from Tottenham-court-road.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the
Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpi-
tation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma,
Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints,
Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy,
Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic
pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—
Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West
Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of
Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her
complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which
so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many
things which were recommended to her, but all did her no
good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills.
She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remark-
able as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is
quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others
may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I
have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my
right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for
a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two
or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain
as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make
what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your
obedient humble servant,
"To Mr. Woodcock."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine
Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should
any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 64 stamps (according to
size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they
will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at
Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow
Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and
Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4,
Chesapeake; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot,
Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in
town. By Reimes and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edin-
burgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all
respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of
chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in
the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower
Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Pa-
tentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the
adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED
INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone
frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be
briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings
are required; a greatly-increased freedom of action is supplied;
a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit,
perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while,
from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the
greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or
rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-
prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of
any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and
retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste
being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar
nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Gros-
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12 Tea Spoons do.	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
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